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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1874. NO. 145

FIRST EDITION

TEMPERANCE.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 2, 1874.

Messrs. Melov, Robbins and Hollingshead of place have visited all the saloons and drug for the purpose of persuading the proto desist from dealing in liquors. have met with very poor success as yet. asked the druggists to sign the pledge, ey refused. One of the saloon keepers, d Herwig, said he would stop selling if would pay him for what he had on hand, they refused to do, replying that they close the saloons by other means. The of the saloon keepers stand firm. The en intend holding a meeting on Thursevening next for the purpose of moving st the saloons and drug stores. Look out big war.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 2, 1874.

very large meeting of ladies convened at Methodist church this afternoon to conthe temperance question. Mrs. G. H. ley was President, and Miss Malvena kerhoff acted as Secretary. The pledge circulated and largely signed, promising r and firmness in the cause. Several ches were made, the most notable by Mrs. Dougherty. The meeting finally adned to meet again on Thursday next for er conference. There is considerable opion to the raiding process. Manifest unness exists among the saloon keepers.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 2, 1874.

The women's temperance movement develhere to-day in an enthusiastic meeting Diamond Hall for the purpose of organiza-

The large hall was packed full of best men and women of all religious denations. They evidently meant business cared nothing for long speeches. An oration of women was at once commenced he appointment of an Executive Comee of twelve, selected from different ches. Nearly all the men present pledged selves to stand by the women, and the men pledged themselves to prosecute the against intemperance. They meet to-row in the Presbyterian church.

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 2, 1874.

To-day has been the crowning triumph of temperance campaign here. The ladies ared on the streets at an early hour this ning, and spent the forenoon visiting ons. This afternoon they assembled larger numbers than ever before, marched upon "The Petroleum," were cordially received by that prince ood fellows, Frank Cromley, who signed dealer's pledge and permitted the ladies to down his sign. They then proceeded to t Hudlins, who also signed the pledge and ered the streets with his whisky. Charley was waited upon by the League, and ed the pledge to sin no more.

Logan, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., March 2, 1874.

The Ladies' League, after remaining quiet our or five days, have resumed their mission prayer. Rev. David Tatum and wife lectured n intemperance at the Methodist Episcohurch last night to an overflowing audi-

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 2, 1874.

t the ladies' meeting this afternoon nen were excluded, and reporters were cially excluded. It is understood that no nite programme of action will be out. The ting adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, March 2.—The Woman's Prayer League met this forenoon and detailed a ber of praying committees of three or , who occupied the day visiting among three hundred saloons. None surrendered. e were willing to quit if paid for it—otherif provided with other business; most all were resolute against the ciation. Where permitted the ladies eled and prayed. They are not encouraged by their experience, but are more deterred than ever. Street devotions will be detold till all are visited and all other means of rmation exhausted. There will be a men's ss meeting to reinforce the womans corps mee to-morrow. To-day three new saloons e opened.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—At the ladies' temperance prayer meeting this afternoon, pledges pared by the special committee of ladies several distinguished attorneys were preted and adopted. The pledges are for zens, property holders, dealers, physians and druggists. They are very cise and effective. A committee of ive prominent ladies was appointed to e general charge of the movement. A mittee was appointed to select appropriate nns to be sung during the crusade. Letters e read from parties in Maine, who, with an to the main chance, offer their services speech-making at reasonable rates. These ers were promptly laid on the table, with suggestion that the writers had enough do to attend to the temperance work at ne.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The temperance mass meeting to-night was a crush, and hundreds e unable to gain admission to the church. n. E. E. White presided. Short, pungent eches, favoring an earnest crusade, were de by ex Governor Dennison, H. C. Noble, n. James L. Bates, Hon. S. J. Critchfield, n. Anson Brown and Mrs. Pendilton. All speakers announced themselves earnestly in or of the women's movement, and thought t good must come of it. Governor Dennison ticularly warned the women to keep the vement free from any tangling alliance h existing temperance organizations, and ticularly to avoid politicians. If the movent proved a success, there would be no fear t politicians would be wanting. Other akers said the movement did not banish mperance at once. People could feel that table sentiment had been created that would in years to come. The speakers were rtily applauded, and the ladies say they strengthened for the great work before m

COLUMBUS, March 2.—At a meeting of the ice Commissioners to-night, Mayor Ball red a resolution, which was adopted, askthe City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within corporate limits, and pledging themselves see that such an ordinance is enforced. This considered the greatest blow thus far struck e for temperance.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A summary of the operance movement in Ohio to-day from ty Ohio villages and towns, shows eleven ns in which liquor selling has been enly stopped, and over forty in which from five twenty-six places selling liquors have been sed. The work everywhere is going on orously.

n Chillicothe and Dayton the work begun frequent visitations daily by small committees without singing and prayer, at ons.

surrender is reported to-day at Richmond, iana, where the work is being vigorously shed.

Whisky dealers here say the trade begins to l the effects of the movement. The Methot ministers of Cincinnati, at a general eting to-day, called a general meetof ministers, men and women intered in the temperance movement, for to-orrow, to confer on the question of the expeency of encouraging the women to conince the temperance movement in Cincinti.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—The interest in the dies' temperance movement continues unated. A meeting of two or three hundred dies was held this morning at Robert's Park thodist church, and committees appointed complete the organization to canvass the dire city. An examination of the petiins on file in the Commissioner's office permits to sell liquor discloses e fact that many of the names attached reto are those of persons long since dead. well as others who are doing the State serce in the Northern Penitentiary, and a large mber are names of prominent citizens which s claimed to be forgeries. The clergy of the y give the movement almost unanimous pport. A mass meeting will be held in one the leading churches to-morrow.

Paducah, Ky.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—At an election held Paducah, Ky., to-day, a vote was taken to ppress drinking saloons in that city. There as considerable excitement, both parties orking hard for the victory. The whisky n gained the day by about fifty majority.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The movement long the temperance women is making proess, and occasions considerable uneasiness long dealers in strong drink, driving them their wits ends to devise means of defense ainst the crusaders.

Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, March 2.—A meeting in Mechanics' Hall in this city, this evening, to inaugurate a new temperance movement, was tended by two thousand persons, and uch enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches re made by Dio Lewis and clergymen of e city. The movement is meeting with neral favor. The clergymen of the city are meet to-morrow morning to take action. e women meet in the afternoon for the orization of praying bands.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Rev. Henry Ward echer, in calling attention last evening to e women's meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, said: "This revival of religion in e direction of temperance, under the spices of women, by the instrumentality of ersonal supplication with men and prayer nto God, is indeed a phenomena worthy of study and admiration. It is worthy of study by all who love to trace the operation of the human mind in communities, and it is worthy of more than admiration by those who believe in working for the purification of man. Whatever may be the circumstances and conditions of the Western women, their work is a noble one, and men should criticise their mistakes with leniency, and rejoice in their success with great joy, because every man should rejoice in everything that tends to pluck fellow-man from the burning."

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for February

Decrease for the Month, $2,590,047

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the Public Debt for the month of February, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	566,697,550
Total coin bonds	$1,720,360,700
Lawful money debt	14,675,000
Matured debt	9,813,390
Legal tender notes	$ 358,078,092
Certificates of deposit	50,320,000
Fractional currency	48,640,494
Coin certificates	40,589,800
Total without interest	$ 521,678,387
Total debt	$2,266,550,977
Total interest	28,055,065
	$2,294,556,042
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 85,588,222
Cash in Treasury, currency	3,747,754
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	50,320,000
Total in Treasury	$ 139,705,976
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,154,880,066
Debt less cash in Treasury February 1, 1874	2,157,470,113
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1874	2,154,880,066
Decrease during month	$ 2,590 047

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid 646 235
Interest paid by United States 22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. 5,034,847
Balance interest paid by United States 17,354,344

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1874.

The bill regulating the manner of increasing the indebtedness of cities passed the Senate finally.

Various petitions and remonstrances were presented.

The Senate was in session but a short time. The House passed about twenty bills up to second reading, but none finally.

THE GREAT WESTERN DISASTER.

The Living Doing Well—Digging Among the Ruins of the Burned Car—More Lost than First Reported.

LONDON, ONT., March 2.—All the injured survivors from the burned passenger car lying in this city and at Komoka are progressing favorably. The coroner left to-day for Komoka to commence taking evidence. Among the burned remains there is a face that is perfectly recognizable as that of one of the unfortunate young ladies. A locket she wore was found on her neck in good preservation. Last night eight coffins left this city for Komoka station. Yesterday afternoon, in searching among the wreck, a number of gold nuggets were found, supposed to be melted jewelry; also two gold watches which have been identified. After seven bodies had been identified, the remains of others were still left, and it is supposed that more than first reported were burned with the car. Two gentlemen of Petrolia are still missing, and they were understood to be on the train.

UNIONTOWN.

Republican Mass Meeting—Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 2, 1874.

A large Republican mass meeting here today, with Hon. John K. Ewing in the chair, indorsed General Grant, Governor Hartranft, Senators Cameron and Scott, Congressman Taylor and Assemblyman Thompson, and elected C. H. Beall and C. S. Seaton Representative delegates, and Judge Ewing Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, instructed to vote for John C. Flenniken for Lieutenant Governor. The meeting also indorsed the appointment of Col. Searight as Surveyor of Colorado, it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this county.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Suit Against Bondsmen of Treasurer Rowland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 2, 1874.

Suit has been brought against the bondsmen of defaulting Treasurer Rowland for one hundred and five thousand and ninety-three dollars.

FIRE RECORD.

Akron, Ohio—$8,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., March 2, 1874.

The fire-brick manufactory of J. Par Alexander was burned this morning. Loss eight thousand dollars; insured for thirty-five hundred.

Extensive Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A fire broke out between seven and eight o'clock this evening in the cellar under the United States Dollar Store of J. M. Lawton, 402 North Fourth street, which, up to the present writing—10 P. M.—the fire department has failed to extinguish. The dollar store is completely gutted, but the loss cannot be ascertained to-night. It contained about $50,000 of india-rubber goods belonging to the Goodyear Rubber Company. The saleroom in No. 400, adjoining on the south, are burned, upon which there is said to be $40,000 insurance. The names of the offices cannot be obtained to-night. No. 404, adjoining on the north, occupied by the extensive furniture house of Barrett, Comstock & Co., is damaged by smoke; loss covered by insurance.

The insurance on the stock in the cellar is $10,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe; $10,000 in the Continental, of New York; $10,000 in the London Assurance; $5,000 in the Germania, of New York. Goodyear's salesroom was damaged about $15,000, fully insured. The total loss by the fire, exclusive of damage by smoke, to Burrell, Comstock & Co., is $7,000.

CRIMES.

Suicide at Traverse City, Mich.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., March 2, 1874.

J. F. Todd, of Glen Arbor, stopping with his wife at the Gunton House, in this place, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife at three o'clock this morning. He has for some time past shown symptoms of mental derangement.

Sentence of a Bigamist.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., March 2, 1874.

John Kelly, charged with bigamy, was sentenced to-day, to two years in the penitentiary, by Judge Wright.

Suicide at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Louis M. Leuck, real estate agent, blew his brains out this evening in the law office of H. B. Lightheiser. Financial trouble was the cause.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fifteen of the crew of the ship Grace Darling, wrecked on the Scotch coast in the recent gales, were washed from the rigging and drowned. Four life guardsmen in going to their assistance, lost their lives by the swamping of their boat.

Dr. Knealy, it is stated, will appeal to the House of Lords, should he fail in the courts to get a new trial for the Tichborne claimant. Several journals approve of the verdict.

Rumors are current in London that the Ashantee expeditionary force is in great peril.

Judge Hall, of the United States District Court, died at Buffalo of heart disease yesterday morning. Ex-President Fillmore is dangerously ill with paralysis at the same place.

The United States Supreme Court resumed its session yesterday.

James B. Libbey, of the Boston press, formerly one of the proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, died yesterday.

Dr. John H. Clark, the new Superintendent of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, took charge yesterday.

The Kansas House of Representatives, last night, passed a resolution of impeachment against State Treasurer Hayes, by a vote of 74 to 20.

The steamer Main, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamer Japan sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama yesterday, taking over $500,000 treasure.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Receipt of a British Memento.

Medal Commemorative of Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Gift from the Corporation of London to Library of Congress.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Amended.

Son of Judge Busteed Whips a Congressman.

Question of Pay of Certain Army Officers Referred to Congress.

Nominations by the President.

Public School System of the City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

The Prince of Wales Medal.

Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, to-day received an official communication from the Department of State, inclosing a letter and medal received from the Corporation of London through the British Legation here. The letter is dated at Guildhall, E. C., 14th February, 1874, addressed to the Librarian of the State Library, and is as follows: "I am directed by the Corporation of the city of London to forward to you the accompanying medal, commemorative of the day of thanksgiving for the recovery from illness of H. R. H. Prince of Wales, in order that it may be deposited in the Library at Washington." The letter is signed by John B. Monckton, Town Clerk. The medal is in bronze and is three inches in diameter. The obverse represents the nave of St. Paul's crowded with worshippers. On the right margin are the royal arms and on the left the municipal arms. The legend reads, "National thanks for the recovery of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. St. Paul's London." And below, "27th of February, 1872." On the reverse is a female figure with a torch in the left hand and the right pointing to heaven. She addresses the Queen, with whom is the Prince. Opposite stands a figure of Britannia. Below are the words, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." On the box a suitable inscription, with the name of Right Hon. Sir Sillk John Gibbons, Bt., Lord Mayor; also the name of an Alderman, Sheriff and the chairman of the committee.

The Indian Appropriation Bill

received another amendment in committee to-day by permitting the Board of Indian Commissioners to examine the official papers at Washington, Philadelphia and New York only. The committee think it unsafe to permit these papers to be floating all over the country. The committee also went over the docket and referred about two hundred papers to members having in charge bills to which the subjects were germain.

Whipping of a Congressman.

To-night, Mr. Pelham, a Representative in Congress from Alabama, became engaged in a controversy in the street with a son of Judge Busteed, of Alabama. Mr. Pelham is said to have been prominent in the impeachment measures against Judge Busteed. Young Busteed called him a scallawag and a loafer, and struck him several times. At last Pelham drew a revolver, when a friend stepped up and took the revolver from Pelham, saying: "You would not shoot a boy, would you?" Busteed then showed a desire to renew the fracas, but Pelham was carried off by his friends to a drug store, where he repaired damages.

An Issue With the Secretary of War.

Under the Army Appropriation act of 1870, provision was made for the retirement of certain supernumerary officers with a year's pay and allowances. Subsequently the President restored some of the officers to the service. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, fifty per cent. of their monthly pay has been deducted until the extra year's pay is refunded. To this the officers demur, and the matter has been referred to Congress.

The Public Schools of Washington.

Mr. George T. Hoar has asked the House to vote on his resolution to compel the payment of the school teachers of the District of Columbia. Exactly how this is to be done it is difficult to see, unless Congress makes an appropriation, for there is no money for this purpose in the District treasury. The teachers have not been paid for six months and the janitors for a longer period, but whatever sins of omission or commission the Governor and Board of Public Works may have been guilty of they are certainly not amenable to the charge of a misappropriation of the school funds. On the contrary, they have been very liberal towards the schools, and to meet the expenses have advanced money out of other funds; and the School Board has thus overdrawn nearly sixty thousand dollars. The truth is that the taxation, heavy and burdensome as it is, does not realize anything like the amount required for school purposes. If the children of the *bona fide* citizens of the District were the only ones to be educated the taxation would be sufficient. Congress has never aided the schools in any manner whatever, and only the other day the Committee on Public Lands made an adverse report on the bill donating lands for school purposes, and this too, in face of the fact that over one-third of the pupils in the public schools are the children of clerks and other government employees, who pay no taxes and who hold their citizenship and vote in other communities. Besides this, a large number of Senators and Representatives avail themselves of the public school privileges. Another great drain upon the public school fund is caused by the fact that one-third of the money goes to the colored schools, while the proportion of taxes paid by the colored people is very small indeed. It is right that this fund should be appropriated, but in view of the fact that a large majority of them were thrown upon this community after the war, and that Congress compelled their education, there seems to be good reason why they should assist. Pending the investigation into District affairs some of the heaviest property holders have refused to pay their taxes, and it is getting to be a serious question with members of the Board of Education how means are to be devised to keep the wheels of the schools in motion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1874.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Orange Jacobs to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John W. Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Indiana. Postmasters—Benjamin B. Gale, at Atchison, Kansas; Edgar A. Tribon, Tecumseh, Michigan; Robert A. Sauclair, Jonesville, Michigan; Thomas A. Patterson has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Sixteenth Ohio District.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Samuel Bard as postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., and Rodney W. Daniels Collector of Customs at Bridlsburg Creek, Fred. D. Sewell has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, in place of Simmons.

YALE BANQUET TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

The banquet given to-night by the alumni of Yale College in honor of Chief Justice Waite, was attended by a large party of distinguished gentlemen, including President Grant, the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, President Porter, of Yale College, Wm. M. Evarts and Judge Pierrepont. The banquet was on a grand scale and in all respects successful.

CASUALTIES.

Killed on the Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 2, 1874.

This evening the body of an aged man, a stranger, was found in a ditch one mile west of Blairsville Intersection, on the Indiana branch. He is supposed to have been struck by an engine. Life was nearly extinct. No one knows anything of when the accident happened.

LATER.—The man killed is named Delocer, supposed to be from Carroltown, Pa.

Freight Train Ditched—Conductor Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, O., March 2, 1874.

A construction train on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad jumped the track to-day near what is known as the Chicago Junction, ditching the entire train and instantly killing Conductor Albert Church.

Indian Affairs.

OMAHA, March 2.—Gen. Ord returned from the West yesterday, and reports everything about the troops moving into the Indian country in as satisfactory a shape as possible. An official dispatch from Fort Laramie says a column of troops left there this morning for the agencies. The number of them is not given, for good reasons, but the column is sufficiently strong to protect the agencies and property.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Gough

returns this morning from Johnstown to Lecture on Temperance to-night.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

AFTER THE TICHBORNE VERDICT—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED WHILE FIRING A SALUTE.

LONDON, March 2.—Salutes were fired on Saturday in several places on receipt of the verdict in the Tichborne case. At Wardour, Wiltshire, a cannon burst and several persons were killed and wounded. Some Democrats deplore the verdict, denounce Chief Justice Cockburn for unfairness in the conduct of the trial, and quote against him the criticisms of Caleb Cushing in his recent book on the Geneva arbitration.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch received at the Indian Office, states that over one million of people are starving to death in the famine stricken districts of India.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, March 2.—The appointment is officially announced of Earl Pembroke, to be Under Secretary for the War Department, and of Earl Rosslyn to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE PEABODY TRUSTEES

reported that their expenditures for the year 1873, amounted to $100,000.

CONFERENCE OF WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, March 3.—A conference of leading workingmen, representing 80,000 of their class in the west of England, was held at Bristol last night. A resolution, was adopted favoring the settlements by arbitration of all international disputes.

LONDON, March 3.—A special correspondent of the *News* in India telegraphs that the villagers of Eastern Thibet are slowly starving to death and the future in other districts looks terribly ominous.

France.

ILLNESS OF COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that Count de Chambord is seriously ill.

Spain.

RUMOR OF SURRENDER OF BILBAO.

BAYONNE, March 2.—The Carlist junta have a dispatch stating that Bilbao has been surrendered to Don Carlos, and that one church, several banks and seventeen private houses were destroyed by the bombardment.

REPORTED ANNIHILATION OF FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICANS.

BAYONNE, March 2.—Five thousand Republicans encamped near Somorrostro, fifteen miles north west of Bilbao, were surprised by Carlists, and a bloody engagement took place in which one thousand of the former were killed. The remainder took to flight, closely pursued by the Carlists, and all were either captured or drowned in the attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat.

REPUBLICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

MADRID, March 2.—Official reports of the battle on the heights of Somorrostro admit that the government troops lost 800 killed and wounded. Subscriptions are being raised here for aid to the wounded. The merchants of this city and the provincial deputations offer the government men and money. It is reported that the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, is visiting the camp of Don Carlos *incognito*.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Steamships Algeria and Pommerania, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Steamship Circassian from Portland, and City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 2.—Consols for money 92a92¼; for account 92¼a92⅜. 5-20s, 1865, 109⅜; do 1867, 109⅜; 10-40s 103¾; new 5s 104¾. New York Central 96; Erie 43a43⅝; Erie preferred 68. Tallow 32s 6d.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes 59 francs 2c centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American quiet and steady; sales of import 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 43s. Refined petroleum 12½d.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Refined petroleum 31¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.

HAVANESE TROUBLED ABOUT THE EDGAR STUART.

A Dry Tortugas dispatch states that a steamer has just arrived from Havana with reports that great excitement prevailed in that city, owing to the alleged departure from Baltimore of the steamer Edgar Stuart on a filibustering expedition, and that the Spanish naval officers had determined to sink her, with all on board, if found near the Cuban coast.

THE CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

The Catholic Pilgrimage Committee give notice that the time originally appointed for the departure of pilgrims for Rome, which will not be later than the middle of May, is to be adhered to. The name of the steamer, day of sailing and other necessary information will be communicated to those enrolled soon after March 20.

AN EXPLOSION OF CAPS

containing fulminating powder took place in a toy store corner Twentieth street and Broadway this afternoon, by which a clerk in the establishment and a lady and gentleman passing at the time were seriously injured. The whole front of the store was blown out. The caps were used in firing a toy mortar.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

For the Ohio Valley and Missouri, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light rain, with southeast to southwest winds in the former, but shifting to colder northwest.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, clear or partly cloudy weather, high temperature and light to fresh southeast to southwest winds; for Texas, except possibly light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley. For the Middle and Eastern States, partly cloudy weather, higher temperature than on Monday and southerly winds, veering to westerly and increasing to fresh and brisk. For the Upper Lake region, winds shifting to northwest and northeast, decidedly colder weather, probably light to partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rain or snow. For the Lower Lake region, winds veering to westerly and northerly, partly cloudy weather, occasional light rain and on Tuesday night falling temperature.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 2, 1874—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather
Cairo, Ill.	54	South	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	49	South	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	46	Calm.	Fair.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	66	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	48	South	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	52	South	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kan.	51	South	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	51	South	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	52	Calm.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	40	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	43	Calm.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	58	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	54	South	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	38	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	34	N. N.	Fair.
Lacrosse, Minn.	35	South	Cloudy.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to provide for a security of public moneys; also a bill to provide that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall appoint three freeholders who shall constitute an Auditing Board and, with the County Auditor, make a quarterly examination of County Treasurer's accounts, and file a certified statement of the condition of said finances with the County Clerks. Bills were also introduced providing that no one shall be excused from testifying in bribery cases before City Councils because his testimony might disgrace or criminate him; for the protection of game and to repeal the laws on the subject now on the statute books. The House bill authorizing County Commissioners to remove drift and timber from rivers was passed.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

The oil well at Bradford is yielding twenty-five barrels per day.

The women of Erie are talking quietly about making a rise on rums.

A boy of sixteen years was arrested at Philipsburg, the other day, for stealing a horse.

The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association will hold its next annual meeting in Scranton, June 9th, 10th and 11th.

The West Chester authorities offer $50 for the detection of a dog poisoner, who has greatly reduced the canine population of that town recently.

The Erie ice men broke the Sabbath by working, in order to get their houses filled with the slippery luxury, ere the weather took on a melting mood.

Benneville K. Ahrens, aged fifty-five years, proprietor of a hotel at Kissenger's Bridge, Berks county, committed suicide on the 27th inst., by drowning in the canal.

At Blue Rock, Jefferson county, recently, a large log jumped from the slide at W. T. Laine's lumber camp, and striking Nathan Perry and Edward Roynear, killed them both instantly.

Gough's

greatest Lecture on Temperance to-night at Library Hall.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Geshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

The Great Gough

at Library Hall to-night.

New Lecture

by Gough on Temperance.

SENATOR SCOTT.

He Corrects Misrepresentations of His Opinions.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, rose to a personal explanation and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Lebanon *Courier* of Pennsylvania, from which was read a statement that he (Mr. Scott) took sides with the contractionists on financial questions, giving as a reason that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about specie payment, and that it would tend to reduce wages so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. He said the article was founded upon one in the Philadelphia *Press* of February 21, which he also had read. He said both these extracts reached him in letters from numerous portions of Pennsylvania from those whom he considered his friends, and he believed it to be his duty to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper, given as the original authority, the Philadelphia *Press*, claimed to be respectable, and the Lebanon *Courier*, so far as he knew, was a respectable newspaper. The tone of the articles was such as to carry the idea that they spoke for him and stated his opinions by authority. So far as the attacks were confined to misrepresentations and fabrications, chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So frequently had that been the case that he had come to the conclusion that the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* was under the orders of his superior systematically to misrepresent and defame him (Mr. Scott). When he had striven for and seconded the appropriations in which the city of Philadelphia was largely interested he had been represented as neglecting her interests. When he advocated the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Caldwell), he was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that he had not drawn the back pay, the dispatches represented that he had. When falsehoods were published as to his opinions upon public questions in which the people of his State were largely interested, he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the only means left him of meeting and refuting such assumptions. If he had not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the near future, and could not be maintained under all circumstances. He favored free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks, based upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national bank currency is issued, redeemable primarily by the banks and ultimately by the government, either in coin or in interest-bearing bonds. If he could not secure that he would favor the best system of free banking that could be secured by modifications of the present National Bank law. To a paper currency unlimited in amount and irredeemable in anything more valuable than itself when it fell below par he was opposed, believing it to be injurious to the permanent and best interests of all classes of society. He had never entertained or uttered such a sentiment as about the wages of labor as that reported in the *Press* and quoted in the *Courier*. It was a fabrication and a falsehood. With the proprietor of the paper which first gave currency to the falsehood, or with the instrument he used to furnish such material for his calumnies, he could have no controversy; and it was in response to the demands of his constituents that he noticed these unauthorized fabrications of his opinions. He was not likely to be either correctly or fairly reported in the dispatches of a paper represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietors, by one who, when speaking of him (Mr. Scott), has been more frequently an eavesdropper and a libeler than an impartial journalist.

POLITICAL.

State.

James B. Reilly, Esq., District Attorney of Schuylkill county, has announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in that district.

Northern Pennsylvania puts in a claim for representation on the Republican State ticket, the Bradford *Reporter* supporting Gen. Henry J. Madill for nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

John Gibson, Democratic candidate for city treasurer in Scranton, who was defeated by James H. Millspaugh, has filed his petition contesting the election, on the ground of "fraud and corruption," of course.

Bishop Williams, of Canton, has forwarded to the Jardin d'Acclimation, at Brussels, a China plant—the first specimen of its kind received in Europe—which changes its color three times a day, and is appropriately named *Hibiscus mutabilis*. We have acclimatized the political *Hibiscus mutabilis* to such an extent in Pennsylvania that this China "cuss" could never have any show on our soil, and would droop and die from sheer jealousy and mortification.—*Scranton Republican.*

A petition has been filed contesting the election of Michael A. Kearney as Mayor of the city of Wilkesbarre. In the petition it was alleged that Kearney received no more than 356 votes of the qualified electors of said city, and that Ira M. Kirkendall received the highest number of votes for the office of Mayor, at least 221 votes more than Kearney. The petitioners specify as a reason for contesting that the persons holding the election in the Third, Ninth and Fourteenth wards had no registry of voters of those wards, and knowingly allowed persons not duly registered to vote without proving their right to vote, wherefore the returns of those wards were erroneously included in the official count, and should be stricken from the general return, and be wholly disregarded.

Dr. S. W. Trimmer was the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary of Luzerne county, last fall, and was defeated by about 300 majority. He contested the election of his opponent, Col. A. P. Barber, and the *Republican* charged him (Trimmer) with attempting to corrupt officers of election boards with money. The contest is now in progress at Wilkesbarre. On Friday, Thomas Saltry, judge of election in the Third ward, Scranton, testified that Dr. Trimmer offered him $500 to alter the returns in his favor, and James O'Malley, an inspector of election in the same ward, swore that Trimmer offered him $150 if he would use his influence with Saltry to allow this alteration to be made. Thomas P. Brown, judge of election in the Twelfth ward, Scranton, testified that his evidence previously given for Trimmer *was extorted under threats of personal violence from Trimmer.* That his testimony at that time was suborned and false, and that the returns as made from his district were correct. That following Trimmer's removal to Philadelphia, and embark in the "reform" business with McClure and Forney.

General.

A Seneca county, Ohio, correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, who says he is "nothing but an old farmer," and has lived in this part of the country for fifty-seven years, brings forward Gen. Sherman as an available and qualified candidate for the Presidency.

A large delegation is at Washington from Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other Western cities to urge the passage of the Steamboat bill.

The Boston *Transcript* is complaining that "Mr. Sumner suffers in his knowledge of the wants of Massachusetts" from too exclusive residence in Washington.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

The public debt statement for February shows a decrease of $2,300,047.

The oath of office will be administered to Chief Justice Waite to-morrow, when he will at once enter upon the performance of his duties.

The Ottoman government has come to the determination of revising the commercial treaties entered into in 1861 and 1862 with England and with the other leading maritime States of the world. It is not impossible that the execution of this purpose may lead to embarrassing complications between Russia and the Porte.

A large number of members of Congress, who have been among the most active in promoting reduction in the clerical force, have, it is said, taken care to put in demands that their own friends be kept in office in spite of the reduction. This is the old story: "Hurrah for retrenchment and reform! Make everybody retrench but me!"

Where there's a will there's a way. Under the direction of the New York Street Cleaning Bureau, the other day, some of the principal thoroughfares of that city, which were covered with long accumulated filth in the early morning, were made perfectly clean over a large part of their extent, before noon. A similar sudden access of energy on the part of our own Street Commissioners would be hailed with delight by all classes of our citizens.

The discussion of the finance question will be resumed in the Senate to-day, and it will probably be brought to a vote to-morrow. An immense amount of pressure has, it is understood, been brought to bear on different Senators, on both sides of the question, and the leaders have made every exertion to prevent absenteeism. It is expected that the vote will be taken on recommittal and reconsideration of the Merrimon $46,000,000 inflation amendment, and it will most likely be very close.

It is now pretty evident that Congress, in deference to public opinion, will reform some of the more glaring evils of custom house management. The system of moieties will most probably be dispensed with, and all fines go direct into the United States Treasury. Entire invoices will not be liable to confiscation on account of a single error of valuation therein; penalties will be proportioned to the actual offense committed, and it will no longer be possible for detectives to acquire vast fortunes at the expense of merchants on the one hand, or of the people on the other.

Hereafter no extension of a patent will be granted by a direct act of Congress—the plan determined on by the Committee on Patents being in meritorious cases to recommend an act to enable the applicant to go before the Patent Office for official investigation and determination. This will put a stop to a vast amount of jobbery and corruption, and nip a great many "extension" schemes of grasping monopolies in the bud, there being at present from eighty to one hundred bills before the committee, most of which are in favor of granting extensions to old patents on which heavy sums as royalty have already been paid.

The champion birth-room of the country, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is in the house now occupied by Francis Gibson, in Spring township, Perry county, this State, in which occurred the births of John B. Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; George Gibson, Commissary of the United States; Dr. John Bernheisel, the Mormon who first represented the Mormons in Congress; the Hon. John Bigler, Governor of California from 1852 to 1855; and the Hon. William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1855, who is now living in Chesterfield, Pa. Is there any other room in the United States that can make a claim to furnishing the birthplace of so many prominent persons?

The Legislature of North Carolina is determined that it shall not be from any fault of its own it that State does not remain Democratic for an indefinite period to come. There is not a city, or town, village or township in that Commonwealth which can, by law, provide a sufficient school fund to support a public school for the education of its children. The General Assembly has been urged to permit the people of North Carolina to enjoy the same rights and privileges of local taxation which the people of other States, North and South, enjoy, but the Democratic majority seem to dread, but that body has steadily refused to entertain the proposition. So long as these intellectual homicides can stifle the mental growth of the fathers and mothers of the future, they know that Bourbonism is secure.

For divorcing conscience from its treatment of politics, the Pittsburgh *Post* is probably without a peer. The other day we called attention to the fact that while the Democrats are raving like fishwives about Kellogg, he goes on reforming the abuses in the public service which the Warmouth crew had inaugurated, and reducing the expenses of government to a proper limit; whereupon the *Post* observes: "It is a strange style of virtue that resolves to steal only so many millions and then stop"—the suggested inference, of course, being that the present Governor and Legislature of Louisiana were the persons at whose doors was piled the guilt of all the past thievery and maladministration from which that State has suffered. The *Post's* method of dealing with facts and circumstances may be strictly Democratic, but is thoroughly disingenuous.

It having been stated in the *Church Journal*, the organ of the Episcopal Church, that the Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Chicago, was "beginning to feel the defection from him since his identification with the new sect," and that "the Episcopalians are leaving him rapidly, and in a year or two it will be an utterly changed congregation, if it have an existence at all," a member of the congregation writes to a friend in Wheeling, denying these statements *seriatim*. He says but five communicants have withdrawn from the church since the organization of the Cummins movement, while many persons have been received in communion, the majority of them coming from other Episcopal congregations. The attendance on the ministrations of Dr. Cheney, it is said, is very large, the church being filled to its utmost capacity at all services.

"The war sentiment of Kentucky was unknown. Very naturally, when the question comes up, its bias is that way. It ought to be."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

In other words, that paper still believes—and holds that the people of Kentucky, and of the Southern States generally, ought to believe—in all the doctrines, elements, traditions, and devotions which went to make up the rebel Confederacy, and plunged the country into the horrors of civil war. Doubtless the admission of our contemporary was inadvertently made—doubtless, also, it is sincere. And now perhaps that paper will be good enough to inform the loyal people of the country how long—with this spirit dominant throughout the South, inculcated and encouraged, too, by professedly "Union" papers such as the *Courier-Journal*—it would probably be before another attempt at secession were made, in the event of the accession of the Democratic party to power?

We published, in yesterday's issue, an article on the outlook of our home iron trade. We observe that the *Iron Age*, a reliable authority on the matter, discerns, in a general survey of the situation, similar substantial evidences of speedy recovery from the effects of the panic. It is generally conceded that the course of the iron trade during the next few months depends, in a very great degree, upon the consumptive demands of the railroads, which have been very scant buyers for many months past, and the *Age* considers that the railroads are in a position to purchase as much iron as they need, and believes they will need a great deal in the spring. Several of the principal Eastern roads are contemplating extensive and costly improvements, especially in the substitution of iron for wooden bridges and the relaying of track. The new loan of the Erie Railway will also be devoted to improvements of this character, and most of the roads doing a good business will need to make liberal purchases to offset the economy they have practiced since last summer. If this expectation is realized in any important degree, the iron trade will receive a healthy impetus in all branches. The only serious danger seems to be that if a large proportion of the furnaces now out of blast are blown in with the first indications of returning activity in the merchant bar and rail mills, the market will be quickly overstocked with pig metal.

In an elaborate article on the future of the manufactures of the United States, the New York *Bulletin*, taking the periods from 1860 to 1870, which includes a great civil war with all its embarrassing drawbacks upon industry, shows, from the census reports, the status of our manufactures at the two periods to have been as follows:

Number of establishments	1870. 252,148	1860. 140,433
Hands employed	2,053,996	1,311,246
Capital	$2,118,208,170	$1,009,839,715
Wages	775,584,843	378,678,165
Value of raw materials	3,498,427,262	1,891,906,991
Value of products	4,232,325,443	2,155,807,676

—which shows that the extension of our manufactures has very largely exceeded the growth of population from 1860 to 1870; since, while the gain in population has been only twenty-three per cent., the increase in manufacturing capital has been over one hundred per cent., and in the value of goods produced one hundred and twenty-five per cent., proving that it has been found a profitable employment of capital; and, taking into consideration the unquestionable fact that, during the three years following 1870, the prosperity has been much greater than for the ten years preceding, suggesting that new manufacturing enterprises ought to meet with favorable consideration at the hands of investors, now that so many other sources of investment have been rendered for the time being uninviting and unavailable.

One among the incidental and smaller concomitants of the conflict between the empire and the papacy in Germany, is a very thorough and popular discussion of the subject of Catholic education. The kind of culture imparted to the priesthood in the seminaries of the church was made the ground of one of the new laws most bitterly complained of by the church, the object of the law alluded to being to guard the spiritual directors of the people against the alleged narrowness of the antiquated education which still seems sufficient to the Catholic hierarchy. Under the new law the priesthood are compelled to know at least some of those results of modern investigation which distinguish the present age. In the course of a few years the consequences of the change can hardly fail to be very important. It was, however, not of the training of priests that we intended to write, but of somewhat quite different. Much has lately been said in Germany concerning the zeal and tenacity with which Catholic ladies do battle for the church against those who resist some of its claims and pretentions in the interest of the Fatherland. In many instances the fervor of these feminine combatants is so enthusiastic, and indeed extravagant, as to seem strange or even portentous. A lady has lately written in the *North German Gazette* a long communication for the purpose of accounting for the conduct of these pugnacious fair ones in a manner consistent with their patriotism. She thinks it a gross injustice to reproach the zealots with the state of mind which leads them to ignore their country and care only for their church. She thinks it unjust to blame them simply because, educated as they have been, it is hardly possible for many of them to think or act otherwise than as they do. Then, the writer says that she herself was eighteen years old when she left the nunnery school, and yet she had never heard of the German war of liberation, while the names of the greatest modern Germans, Stein, Blucher, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Koerner were wholly unknown to her. And yet she and her companions had been required to study history. They knew something of the Trojan war, of Cyrus and Alexander, of Romulus and Remus, and could repeat the names of all the Roman Emperors to "Constantine who gave Rome to the Pope." They knew how Protestantism arose because Luther wanted to marry a runaway nun, Catharine Bora. They were taught to abhor the Reformers for alleged personal defects, and even lay persons identified with opposition to the church were represented in some odious form, thus Queen Elizabeth of England, she said, had to have a humpbacked and so have had a horrible hooked nose. They were permitted to know nothing of the great works in German literature, etc. Can it be possible that this sketch at all resembles what may be seen in schools of the class in some other countries? Of course not, or they would not be patronized as they are by intelligent Protestants.

It is evident that the proposed Religious Amendment of the Constitution is not likely soon to receive favorable consideration in Washington. The committee to whom some memorials on the subject were lately referred by Congress, treat the proposition with a degree of confidence which implies nothing less than absolute assurance on their part that the amendment can never be entertained. The committee show that the feature which the amendment embodies was earnestly considered by the convention which originally framed the Constitution. It was, therefore, not forgotten by the members, or omitted from the instrument through an oversight, as has been sometimes alleged. On the contrary, they reflected that this country was to be a refuge for the oppressed of all nationalities and so of all forms of faith. The framers also seem to have had very vivid conceptions of the evils resulting from the union of Church and State, as exemplified in the history of the Old World. And for these reasons they thought it unadvisable to introduce into the Constitution any provision which might seem to recognize any existing creed, or which might afford a foundation for politico-ecclesiastical aspirations and pretensions to build upon. So much as to the sentiments of the "Fathers" is apparent in the records of their discussions.

Again, among the amendments which were afterwards proposed to render the Constitution more agreeable to the popular will, there was no suggestion of any such change or addition as is now recommended by some. This negative fact sufficiently corroborates the foregoing statement, that the omission now found fault with had not been the result of negligence. It simply indicates, what is otherwise known to be the fact, that the statesmen, not only of the convention but of the nation in those days, were almost, if not quite of one mind as to the policy of excluding a formal recognition of any form of religion from the fundamental law of the land.

When mentioning the subject of the Congressional Committee's report, we may call attention to what appears to be a rather prevalent misapprehension concerning the proposed amendment. People sometimes ask, why should there be any difficulty about it? They remark that most, perhaps all, of the State Constitutions recognize the existence of God and own His authority, and that no one complains of oppressive consequences resulting from the formula. Why, then, they demand, should anybody, unless an atheist, object to a similar recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution of the United States? These persons evidently have not made themselves familiar with the speeches and public proceedings of the friends of the Religious Amendment, who aim at much more than the introduction of the name of God into the Constitution. Such a proposition might encounter comparatively little opposition, but if adopted it would not involve the practical consequences which the reformers no doubt look for, from the recognition of Christianity as the religion of the country, which is the great end of their labors.

Some time ago we pointed out in these columns the beneficent results which had accrued to Russia within the past few years, from its adoption of the policy of protecting the home industries of that empire. We now observe that the imperial government has just taken another step which cannot fail to exert a marked effect upon the development of metallurgical industry in that country. It has offered to certain establishments an order for four hundred and fifty locomotives; another for nine thousand trucks; and another for seven thousand trucks and five hundred passenger cars. The time for completing the order is six years. It is stipulated that the whole of the constructions shall be made from Russian products—not merely products prepared in Russia, but prepared from ores mined there. To comply with this condition it will be necessary to make very large additions to the metallurgical resources of the empire. Rolling mills for rails and tyres, and the steel works which are to supply them with material, must be built or enlarged to the requisite capacity. The government offers to assist the undertakers in two ways. Each locomotive-building firm will have a cash advance of 300,000 roubles, or $288,000; each wagon-building firm is to have an advance of 200,000 roubles, or $158,880; and there are, also, to be partial payments in advance as the orders are filled. The prices and terms are considered liberal, and certain to be remunerative. The matter has created not a little sensation in iron manufacturing circles in England, where it is said to be regarded as a personal injury to the members of the trade—who seem, like their free trade brethren in our own country—to entertain the notion that it is the duty of all other peoples to play constantly into the hands of the manufacturers of Great Britain, instead of building up permanent and prosperous home industries for themselves.

A member of the Ohio Legislature has done a good thing, it being nothing less than the presentation of a bill to strangle the "emotional insanity dodge," so great a favorite with the murderer of the period. The bill provides that when insanity is pleaded as a defense to a criminal charge, the prisoner shall be examined by a special jury. If found to be sane, the plea, of course, fails, and the trial proceeds. If really insane he is sent to a lunatic asylum and kept there until cured, when the trial is to be resumed.

A Kentucky paper lucidly defines the Granger movement as "an aggregation of homogeneous elements, and merely requires the formality of association in bodies to represent a power made up of mere units compactly organized."

Japan papers discourage the idea of sending more youthful Japs to the United States to be educated, on account of the evil associations with which they come in contact.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They have organized a "Journalistic Fraternity" in New York.

The Hartford *Times* calls Butler a *cammouflet*, whatever that is.

Senator Boutwell has suddenly become the unknown quantity in Massachusetts politics.

California is discovering that she is the most extravagantly governed community in the world.

The finances of the country are gradually assuming a healthier tone, namely, a money-tone.

A Western paper speaks of a "maternal grandmother." Does it know of any other kind?

The Rhode Island General Assembly has made Decoration Day a holiday throughout the State.

The best speculation the market holds forth,
For all small tradesmen and lovers of pelf,
Is to buy F——p up at the price he is worth,
And sell him at that which he sets on himself.

The old hall of Representatives at the Capitol will hereafter be known as the National Statuary Hall.

Little girls will be glad to hear that Florida has one hundred thousand sweet orange trees, and plenty more coming on.

An exchange says that the Ohio women are all going crazy. Not quite so bad as this. It's only a mild form of sa-loonacy.

Castle, the tenor, hopes to re-gather the English Opera Company, and carry out the abandoned plans of the Rosa's.

There is a marked prosperity and increase in most of the Southern cities that were of any importance whatever before the war.

To illustrate the necessity of a stringent liquor law in Illinois, a hen recently laid an egg with a snake five inches long in it.

A rubber manufactory is talked of in Rochester. There are said to be but three now in operation in the United States.

All the lumber in the Minnesota market—about 110,000,000 feet—has been bought by a syndicate, with a view to advance prices.

It all comes of cutting down the historic Boston elms, for which Simmons is a judgment. Now sell the "Old South," will you?

A party of students from Harvard, Yale, and Amherst, intend to take an economical trip through England, Scotland and Ireland in July.

Tecumseh, Michigan, is the *locale* of a furious fight, all growing out of a man's not getting the pew he bid for at a sale of church seats.

Hon. John D. Defrees is engaged upon a civil and political history of Indiana, from the formation of its Territorial government till the year 1873.

All-conquering Shakespeare! The Bombay *Gazette* says that the study of the great bard is becoming very common among native students in India.

The new charter of San Francisco provides that women shall be paid the same salaries as men in the public schools of that city. This is simple equity.

For many years past in Louisiana, it is reported, the prospects for a large sugar crop have not been so good at this season of the year as at present.

The Boston Cricket Club is trying to engage the services of the famous English bowler, Shaw, in virtue of whose flowing bowl it will feel Shaw of victory.

The increase in railroad building in Massachusetts has kept exact pace with the population, and has now reached a mile for every four and a half miles of territory.

The Boston Common Council have honored themselves and the gentler half of the community, by electing a lady member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

Congress is being petitioned for the passage of a constitutional amendment providing that Inauguration Day shall be changed from March 4 to the second Wednesday in May.

Goldwin Smith is entitled to sympathy. He was not only soundly beaten for Parliament in the late elections, but the idle lording who beat him is engaged to a New York girl.

The wife of one of the Cabinet officers at Washington has an arrearage of nearly four thousand unreturned calls, and Congress is to be asked to pass a bill for her special relief.

A Western theologian has discovered that the unpardonable sin mentioned in the Bible consists in being a woman. Now we know why it is so often and so warmly embraced.

Seeing that it is very doubtful whether Congress will get around to the legislation which the country imperatively needs, why should it bother its head about a liquor commission?

A call has been issued for a convention of delegates from the North western States, to be held in the city of Rock Island, March 24, to consider the project of cheap transportation.

Judge McCue, of Brooklyn, tried to suppress a play in that city, last week, because it contained a caricature of himself. He only succeeded in making the caricature twice as funny.

A Troy mechanic has devised a movement by which smoke and cinders can be kept out of the windows of cars, thereby doing away with one of the most disagreeable incidents of railway travel.

A justice of Chicago has decided that editors are professional men, and that their scissors and paste pot cannot be taken for debt. He says nothing about the pen and ink or the lead pencils.

During this month the trans-Atlantic mails will be carried out by twenty-four steamers from New York, five from Philadelphia, four from Boston, two from Baltimore and four from Portland.

A new marine insurance company is to be formed at Chicago, owing to the fact that the rates of marine insurance have recently been advanced to what vessel owners consider an exorbitant amount.

The Maine Solons have curious notions about the care of the poor. The Legislature is considering a bill to make railroads support persons whom they have brought to towns, if they become paupers.

The miners who have lately been working in the Utah (Nevada) mine, are all nearly blind, and have been obliged to stop work on account of a poisonous gas or steam coming in at the end of the drifts.

General Brisbane reports the West united upon the Centennial, and ready to go into it heartily. He thinks opposition to the Centennial alike discreditable to the men who make it and the nation at large.

There are in the warehouses of London no less than 10,000,000 pounds of tea so utterly adulterated as to be unfit for human food. So passeth away the glory of all earthly teaparties: gone is the scandal of our youth; departed "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates."

The trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have made an arrangement with the Duc de Montpensier of Spain by which fifty-five of the finest pictures from his gallery of San Telms at Seville, worth $500,000, are to be loaned to the Boston Museum for a year from the 1st of May.

Third National Prison Reform Congress.

This body, convened under the auspices of the National Prison Association, will meet at St. Louis, Missouri, on the evening of Wednesday, May 13, 1874. The exercises will consist of an opening address by the President, Horatio Seymour, of New York; an address of welcome by Governor Woodson, of Missouri; and a response by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York.

The working sessions will commence Thursday morning, and continue six days. The Secretary will submit his annual report, reviewing the progress of the work in this and other countries during the year. Reports will also be presented by the standing committees, viz.: on criminal law reform; on the reforms needed in our police system; on prison discipline; on preventive and reformatory work as related to juveniles; and on the care of discharged prisoners. In discussing these reports time will be afforded for a full interchange of experiences and views by the officers of prisons and reformatories, as well as for the presentation of facts and arguments by them; and all others who may be entitled to the floor. The leading feature of the Cincinnati congress was a series of papers on most of the topics embraced in the prison question; that of the Baltimore congress, a series of reports on the actual *status* of penitentiary and reformatory work in the several States and Territories. It is intended that *discussion* shall be the special characteristic of the St. Louis, as it was of the London, congress.

Invitation to be present and to participate in the proceedings of the congress is cordially extended to Governors of States; to annual and life members of the National Prison Association; to judges of criminal courts; to officers of prisons, juvenile reformatories, and preventive institutions; to the members of the managing boards of such establishments; to commissioners and chiefs of police; to the secretaries and members of boards of State charities, prison societies, and social science associations; to the members of permanent and special prison commissions; and to other persons who, though not included in any of the above classes, are, nevertheless, specially versed in penitentiary science and interested in prison reform.

Sir Walter Crofton, the distinguished author of the Irish prison system, is confidently expected at the congress. Sir Walter has made police, as well as prison work a specialty, and on both points his knowledge and skill are of the highest value in guiding us to right conclusions. We say, then, come one, come all. Let us have such a congress at St. Louis as, by the number and quality of its membership, by the breadth and vigor of its discussions, by the amount and value of the information gathered and diffused, by the earnestness of its spirit and the wisdom of its work, shall profoundly impress itself upon the public opinion and public action of the whole country.

E. C. Wines, Secretary.
321 Broadway, New York.
February 21, 1874.

PERSONAL.

Place aux dames! There graduated from the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago, Tuesday last, Mrs. Lucinda Corr, Mrs. Jane L. Walters, Mrs. Ellen C. Partridge, Mrs. L. T. F. Stringer, Miss Letta A. Mason and Miss Millie C. Svance.

Frank Blair is at Clifton Springs, New York, badly broken down, his right leg and hand being considerably paralyzed. He thinks it is partly the result of excessive smoking, it having been his habit to use from thirty to forty cigars per day, which he could stand when in active service in the war, but proved rather too much for a sedentary life.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, caused a sensation in his audience at Middletown, Conn., last week, by stating that he had indicted that city in his lecture simply for the telling of the persecution of a Massachusetts lady by her husband, who had caused her to be incarcerated in an insane asylum in Massachusetts, and the outrage coming to light, he had placed her in the Middletown asylum and gone to New Haven to live.

A Granger says that where the Welsh parson in "Merry Wives of Windsor" exclaims:

"But stay, I smell a man of middle earth,"

the true reading is evidently:

"But stay, I smell a *middle-man* of earth,"

He infers from this new reading that Shakespeare was familiar with the Granger movement and held middle-men in bad odor.

Three lives of Chase will be issued soon, and there are rumors of one author enjoining the others. Mr. Robert Warden states that some of the matter in his intrusted to him by Secretary Chase, was rifled from his trunk while in New York, for the use of the other book, written by Mr. Shuckers. The trunk was at the time in the custody of Henry D. Cooke. Much fuss has been made over the literary remains of Mr. Chase, because, it is said, his private diaries were very voluminous, and made especial reference to his three wives.

Judge Foote, of New Haven, a member of the New York Legislature of 1820 from Chautauqua county, thought himself and Herman Camp, of Trumansburg, Tompkins county, the oldest members of the Legislature now living. Samuel Wilbor, Jr., writes to the Albany *Journal*, bringing forward John J. Valkenburgh, of Chatham Centre, Columbia county, who ranks them all in age. He was a member with them of the Legislature of 1820, and is now ninety-two years old. His wife is still living, the pair having been married nearly sixty-four years. He was personally acquainted with Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Wm. H. Marcy and other distinguished statesmen.

Queer names of all kinds occur on the Congressional rolls. "Ebenezer McJunkin," the member from the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district, for instance, and "Hezekiah Bundy," the Old Testament is represented by Abraham and Isaac, Reuben, Lot, Zachariah, Timothy, Moses and Aaron, Eli, Josias, Hosea, Elijah, Abijah, Ephraim, Nathan and Jeremiah. The four evangelists appear, and Lazarus. Two gentlemen, "Chester Darrell" and "Lionel Sheldon," should be put into a novel immediately, while two Alonzos, Lorenzo, a Fernando, and Jason refresh the memories of the dime blood-and-thunder stories, libretti, and the Golden Fleece. There is the good old Puritan name of "Gallove," borne by a very jolly, unpuritan, Teutonic looking gentleman, Mr. Orth, of Indiana. And then follow Roscoe, Philetus, Roderick, Random, Eppa, Glenni, and Lobeiski.

Will the Judiciary Starve on Five Thousand a Year?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Dispatch* refers to my recent article as "commenting on its advocacy of fair judicial salaries." Now, I did nothing of the kind. I did comment on its advocacy of unfair and extravagant judicial salaries, as tending to corrupt the judiciary and add to the already oppressive burdens of taxation. Any journal or party pretending to be on the people's side which advocates judicial salaries of seven thousand dollars a year for county judges, shows great confidence in popular gullibility. It is quite true that since folly and extravagance in the administration of public affairs have been the order of the day, and official corruption, the natural consequence of such policy, has prevailed, such advocacy is not unusual; but we only expect to see it emanate from municipal and political rings, and other interested sources.

The *Dispatch* objects, also, to my remark "that whenever a scheme of private interest is to be promoted it has to be written up through the newspapers," and declares such an idea to be nonsense. Perhaps it is; but if so, there is more nonsense in some newspapers than is commonly supposed, taking all as nonsense that is inspired by the parties interested in favor of particular candidates and officials and schemes of private gain. The *Dispatch* must excuse me, however, as I do not intend to suggest any wrong motive on its part. It was only because I could see no other motive than outside influences of some kind which could induce a respectable public journal to advocate such an absurdity as the inability of judges of county courts to live on five thousand dollars a year.

The lamentations of the *Dispatch* for those poverty-stricken judges reminds me of a ride I took with a friend, one Sunday, along Penn avenue, shortly after that splendid drive was opened. In the suburbs of Lawrenceville a fine mansion to the left attracted my attention. "Whose is this?" I inquired. "Oh, that belongs to one of the judges of the Common Pleas," says my friend. Next, to the right, appeared a palatial residence, surrounded with ample grounds and shady groves. "Whose is that?" I inquire. "That," says my friend, "belongs to one of the judges of the District Court, who has it rented out to the chief editor and proprietor of the *Dispatch*, who resides in and enjoys it with all the splendor of an eastern prince." Next to the left, we pass another fine residence, which my friend tells me belongs to the same excellent judge, and to the occupancy of the late Governor of the State. Then, on the other side of East Liberty, a beautiful piece of land comes in view, and on inquiry I found that to belong to another of the judges of the Common Pleas, and that such land is worth ten thousand dollars per acre; and on returning by way of Fifth avenue, I came upon a property belonging to still another judge. So it would seem our judges are not so poverty-stricken after all, as one of the city journals would have us believe.

It does great credit, however, to the heart of the *Dispatch* editor to feel such pity for what he conceives to be the pecuniary troubles of his landlord; and certainly it is greatly to the credit of those judges themselves to be the owners of such fine properties. It shows that they are men of sense as well as learning, and have not wasted their substance in riotous living, as many foolish lawyers do. But the *Dispatch* exclaims, how can a judge live on five thousand a year? I would say, this depends greatly on the manner of living. If the judge inclines to conform decently to the plain, simple habits of life which become a man of learning in a republican government—such mode of living as Franklin and the fathers of our government commended—then, and in that case, five thousand will be more than enough; if, on the other hand, our judges must have equipages with driver on the box and lackey on the foot-board, all in livery, in conformity with the fashions of our modern shoddy aristocracy, then five thousand a year will fall short.

The advocates of high salaries talk of the necessity for maintaining respectability, but I deny that either respectability or comfort depends on profuse expenditure of money. It is nothing remarkable that lawyers, whether in the Legislature or out of it, should blow the horn of adulation for the judge. Nor is it remarkable that journals controlled by lawyers, or supported by judicial patronage, such as the *Legal Intelligencer*, should embrace every opportunity to increase judicial emoluments; but that a journal professing independence and in favor of reform, should insist that a judge can't live on five thousand dollars a year respectably, is a little remarkable.

To help out its argument, the *Dispatch* insists that we can't get the right sort of men to take the office if only five thousand dollars are allowed. My reply is, that we want no better sort than we have at present, and not one of them entertains the slightest idea of resigning; indeed, we have plenty more of the same sort left to fill any vacancy which should occur, and that, too, without any addition to the salary. Why, most of them eagerly sought and obtained the office when the salary was far lower than it is now. K.

The Governorship of Colorado.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The United States Senate has done well to pause before confirming the nomination of any one to supersede W. H. Elbert as Governor of the Territory of Colorado. The President knows well how easy it is to manufacture adverse sentiment in any locality, by a mere surmise, before a nervous and easily agitated public. It is easy, from an impersonal source, to make charges which cannot be sustained. None ever behaved more wisely than the Chief Magistrate himself, in the face of slander and defamation. He has attempted no vindication, believing that justice and the sober judgment of the people would be the wisest and most conclusive answer to all gain-sayers. Thus it has been with Gov. Elbert. He has steadfastly relied upon his past honorable and useful record, and the calm discriminating verdict of the people, from intelligent, ripe scholarship, of large legal ability, of upright character—well acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people—his fitness for the position, is so thoroughly conceded by the people that his removal would be regarded as but little short of a calamity. As well as others may have done, it is due to him to say that his predecessor in office has done so much in so short a time, to promote the prosperity and assure the confidence of the people. The desire to become a State, already at high heat, must be intensified by his removal. Submitted to the voice of the people of Colorado, Gov. Elbert would be elected by an overwhelming majority. H.

A Staten Island police justice has been indicted for "being drunk on the bench, for not paying over fines; for not filing records of convictions; for not keeping a docket; for refusing to entertain complaints," and so on.

It has taken forty years for Congress to decide to accept Levy's statue of Jefferson. There are many other gifts which it would not take the members forty minutes to accept.

Woman reads the well-known proverb thus: "To err is feminine, to forgive impossible."

STATE NEWS.

Coalesville market house is to be sold by the sheriff.

The Reading lad with a glass bead in his lung is convalescent.

What is fame? The Lancaster *Express* calls her Jane W. Swisshelm.

The Monocacy furnace will go into blast about the middle of March.

The Norristown *Herald* gives crusade items under the name of "Brandy Drops."

Game and fish protection associations are becoming numerous in Pennsylvania.

Chester claims that few cities of its size can show as clean a criminal record as it does.

Two colored youths were arrested for sending obscene letters to Chester young ladies.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Union City, Erie county, on the 25th ult.

Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, will furnish the music at the next Commencement at Lafayette College.

A dog at Schwinksville, Montgomery county, has caught sixteen raccoons and eight opossums, this winter.

Jacob Shibler was found dead in his bed, recently, at Greensboro, Greene county. He was seventy-five years old.

Adam Geddis, a brakeman, was killed near East Conemaugh on the 27th ult., by being crushed between two cars.

The first of April, on account of the scarcity of houses, it is said, will find 300 families of Allentowners without houses.

When the Olinger extension of the Reading water works is completed, the daily supply will amount to 4,500,000 gallons.

Coddington Chesebrough, Esq., died at his residence in Germantown, Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., aged ninety-five years.

The depredations by dogs under the influence of hydrophobia this winter, exceed anything ever known in Montgomery county.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota, once upon a time "kept school" in Kutztown, Berks county.

The Lebanon *Advertiser* says that the Liberty Fire Company of that place has been presented with "a large toned belle," whatever that may be.

A farm house near Hanover, York county, has been abandoned as haunted. It is said the former master walks the night there clad in ghostly habiliments.

Iron ore has been discovered on the Weidner property, in Warwick township, Chester county. The deposit is large, and the mineral of excellent quality.

Mr. John A. Hornberger, a much respected citizen of Millville, Cambria county, fell dead on Saturday, 28th ult., aged sixty-three years. Heart disease was the cause.

The new iron furnace at Ringgold, Schuylkill county, was blown in on the 28th ult. It is said to be one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the State.

The *Examiner* laments that "the citizens of Lancaster are about the most gullible we know of, and can be roped into any gift show or game of chance that comes this way."

Saturday evening a girl rushed into a house near Wilkesbarre, and ejaculated, "black dog, large as a calf," and went off into convulsions, from which she has not yet recovered. She was frightened.

The last grand jury of Bucks county refused to order the erection of a new court house and jail. The county paid the Eastern Penitentiary last year $5,360 14 for the support of convicts sent down.

Mrs. Morrow, mother of A. S. Morrow, Esq., died at Martinsburg, on Friday, aged eighty-two years. The mother of Mrs. Morrow died at McConnellsburg, about a year and a half ago, aged one hundred and four years.

The trustees of the Lehigh church, at Allbrtis, held a meeting of indignation on a recent Sunday evening, and resolved that hereafter no one, not being a member, shall find a resting place in case of death at their cemetery.

Woman's rights. The cooks, waiters, dishwashers, chambermaids, laundry and scrub girls, in one of Scranton's principal hotels, struck, last week, for higher wages. The landlord gracefully acceded to their demands.

The Minersville *Republican* says: A new daily paper, to be Republican in politics, and first-class in general get-up, is again talked of in Pottsville, and a considerable amount of money is said to be pledged for the undertaking.

The *Daily Chronicle*, a neat and newsy little sheet, heretofore published in Germantown, has been removed to Philadelphia, where it will hereafter be published as an evening paper. It will continue to be "independent" in politics.

A lecture on "Brains and Money" is to be delivered at Harrisburg on the evening of March 12th. The members of the Legislature, familiar with the last half of the theme, ought to attend in a body and see how the other may be obtained.

Because an unruly school boy in West Nottingham played bob generally about the school building, capping his exploits by whaling the schoolmaster, the school board have resolved to close the school for the balance of the term.

Peter Seitz, a Lancaster young man, had nightmare, a few nights ago, in the shape of a horrible pursuing goblin, and in endeavoring to elude his grasp, Peter twisted his body around vigorously. On awaking, he felt a sharp pain, and found that he had broken his left arm near the wrist.

A destructive fire occurred near Chest Springs, Cambria county, on Saturday last, by which the steam saw and shingle mill and 150,000 shingles, the property of Mr. John Brumbaugh, was totally destroyed. We believe the origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $3,000 and no insurance.

Wm. Beidelman, a Pottsville policeman' died the other day of small-pox, which he contracted while putting red flags on the doors of infected houses. A singular feature of the circumstance is that when he began the work of putting up the flags, he predicted just the result that has been consummated.

The *Catholic Standard*, of Philadelphia, formerly the property of Mr. Mark Willcox, has been bought, and will hereafter be published by Messrs. Hardy & Mahony, the publishers of the *Catholic Record*. The *Standard* will remain under the editorial charge of Mr. George Dering Wolff, as heretofore.

The Norristown *Herald* says: "A Pennsylvania man went out to get his boots heeled the other day, and as he has never returned his wife is becoming uneasy. But she shouldn't let his absence worry her. Her husband, knowing the great failing of shoemakers, is waiting at the shop until his boots are finished. He is in a hurry for them."

During the past four years the Methodists have built and enlarged twenty-two churches within the bounds of Williamsport district, and that there have been over 4,000 conversions during the same period. During the conference year, just about to close, 1,400 conversions are reported, of which over 200 have been in the city of Williamsport.

The Academy of Sciences, Allentown, has a bell which in 1777 tolled in Christ church, Philadelphia. It was taken there to keep the British from seizing it. Uncalled for, at the close of the struggle it was put into use in the belfry. Some time ago it was taken down, and is now in use in the German Reformed church, where it tolls the hours to the Allentonians. A relic of value.

Seyfert, McManus & Co., proprietors of the Reading sheet mill, wanted their men to sign an agreement binding themselves not to belong to any trades union, and also to work for one year at the price per ton which they are now receiving—75 cents per ton less, the men say, than is paid at any other sheet mill in the State. The workmen refused to do so; the firm insisted, and there was a strike. The prospect is that the mill will remain idle for some time.

The Mahanoy *Gazette* is responsible for this, whatever it means: "One of the most daring bank robberies that we have been called upon to chronicle, occurred in this borough on Sunday night, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. So well were the plans of the robbers laid, and so successfully were they carried out, that not a penny was left as an indication that such an institution ever existed. The principal sufferer by this outrageous robbery is Paul Bartholomew Dunn, who owned two-thirds of the bank property and stock, while his brother, Thomas Michael Dunn, the junior partner, owned the balance. The robbery is shrouded in mystery, and no clue is yet had to the perpetrators. A number of the friends of the Dunn's had called during the evening, some staying to so late an hour that the oil burned out, and it is supposed that the robbery was committed while one of the party took the lamp to a room in the rear to fill it with oil. The cashier, when last seen, was at the desk ready to receive deposits, and has not been heard of since."

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, neuralgia, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they result from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, it is to be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, brain disease, kidney disease, and half a dozen other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1867.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books and By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK,

A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
ROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
MMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1874.

ney in Pittsburgh continues plenty but as sluggishly as the current of a Mississippi bayou. The aggregate balances settled ugh the Clearing House are about one-as large as usual at this season of the indicating that the transactions of the antile community are proportionably re-d.

tes remain unchanged, yet the disposi-of lenders is still very exacting in regard curity.

eaking of the future of the iron trade, the rin of the Iron Association says that it t to be plain to the comprehension of r man that everything connected with ron trade has touched bottom; that there' consumers can gain nothing by holding y longer, iron makers having no better s to offer.

sustain this view they state that there be no further reduction in the figures for Iron Mountain having settled at $8, and Superior at about $9 50 per ton, which least twenty per cent. lower than last

No one asks or expects lower prices for on the scale of wages, thus all the ele-ts which go to make up the cost of metal ired.

om this view, we understand some of our nce men dissent and hope to see the price e at Cleveland down to the same as Iron ntain ore at St. Louis. So between these opinions ore is not selling, and furnaces out of blast, rolling mills and rail mills anding idle, and material is wearing out; ld the lafter process but continue rapid gh, it would overcome in a short time all r difficulties.

the stock market there is little doing 'aul preferred made a most conspicuous down to 70 against 73 early in the week; ble in the German markets is believed to he cause of this depression. The stock also affected by reports that one of the es through which the road runs, threatens x of five per cent. on the gross earnings, ther story is to the effect that additional k is to be issued, while a third rumor de-es that the recently authorized consolida-bond will not be ratified by the stockhold-

a Union Pacific there is some excitement here are three parties seeking to control. believed that Jay Gould has obtained ession through late heavy purchases of se shares, but it remains to be seen whether wily genius has enough to give him a e in the future management of the road, n if he desires it. The transfer books e closed on Saturday. Proxies for the k command a bonus of 1 per cent.

nnessee bonds, both old and new, have n rapidly on the announcement that the y interest on the latter would now be paid h rebate by the State Treasurer.

overnments are somewhat off from the best quotations. This springs from the that the late rapid rise brought out stocks n parties who had bought at low prices l were disposed to pocket the handsome fit accorded them in the upward turn. It not likely, however, that prices will react to wer figure.

The outstanding legal tenders are $381,030,-

The internal revenue receipts for February are about $8,000,000.

The following table shows the prices of d, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., the various sessions of the New York Stock change, during the day. Furnished by ther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth Ave-e:

March 3, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
d.....1881.....	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
S. 6's, coupons.....	120¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
S. 5's, 1881.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
S. 5's, 1885.....	119¾	.....	119	.....	119¼	.....
S. 5's, 1865.....	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	119¼	.....
S. 5's, new, 1865.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....
S. 5's, 1867.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....
S. 5's, 1868.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....
6's, coupons.....	118	.....	118	.....	118¼	.....
6's, currency 6's.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....	118¼	.....
w 5 per cents.....	114¾	.....	114¾	.....	114¾	.....
nton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
estern Union Teleg'h.	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
ickSilver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ntic Mail.....	41¾	41¾	42	42¼	42¼	42¼
lams Express.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ada Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ada Express.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ited States Express.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
w York Central.....	104¾	104¾	104	104¼	104¼	104¼
ie.....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
ichigan Central.....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
ichigan Southern....	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
inois Centra.....	102	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
eveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
icago & Northwestern.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
o Preferred.....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
ock Island.....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Paul.....	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Paul Preferred.....	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
ashash.....	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
rt Wayne.....	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
nois and Mississippi.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
ion Pacific.....	39¾	39¾	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
icago and Atlantic....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
oton, Hartford & Erie	15¾	15¾	.....	15¾	.....	15¾
ariett, Kenton & Marion	.....	.....	.....	10¾	.....	.....
re Haute.....	.....	15¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
nnessee State bonds....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do new.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
orth Carolinas, April..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
issouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, rnish the following report of active stocks at he Philadelphia Board:

nna. R.R.....	52¾
nna. Scrip.....	92½
bonding.....	87¾
nited Co.'s New Jersey.....	124
il Creek.....	18¾
Preferred.....	60¾
W. R. R. 7-30.....	97
entral Transportation.....	61
mpire Transportation.....	51
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30.....	69

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 2, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather is entitled to the first "show" it being cheerful, balmy, spring-like and all that sort of thing.

Monday is a bad day to get prices, country customers not putting in an appearance early in the day, so that the bulk of the trade falls upon local purchasers.

There is no use trying to ignore the fact that the markets just now are dull, and yet they will compare favorably in all respects with this time one year ago.

All that is wanted is to settle the monetary question at Washington so that business men may know just what they have to depend upon and, all will be well and trade prosper.

There has been still a further reduction in some trads of choice western flours, and as the receipts are heavy they may go still lower.

The grain market continues to rule dull. The mills take all choice lots of wheat offered, which are not large.

Groceries remain quiet but absolutely unchanged in prices.

Provisions are reported moderately active at unchanged prices.

Butter is still "up in the pictures" but when it will come down remains to be seen. Eggs do.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	1,196	Barley, sks..... 656
Rye, sks.....	546	Apples, bbls..... 702
Butter, pkgs.....	93	Hides, sks..... 704
Corn, sks.....	775	Potatoes, bush..... 1,764
Wheat, sks.....	760	Bacon, lbs..... 47,000

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ᵾAPPLES—The market is well supplied, the demand, except for choice varieties, is limited. We quote all the way from $2 50 to $4 00 ᵾ bbl.

ALES—X ᵾ ᵾ bbl; XX ᵾ ᵾ; India ale $10 ᵾ bbl; Bass's English ale, in hogsheads of 72 gals., $72 70@ 73 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; bbls, 68 gals $62 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 48 doz bottles, $8 ᵾ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ᵾ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ᵾ doz; Cantrell & Cobbrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ᵾ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ᵾ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

ᵾ ᵾ BUTTER—Sales at 60@70c ᵾ ᵾ.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, extra, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 8c, b, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13@c dried beef, extra sugar cured, ᵾ ᵾ, 16¾c; boned tongues, sugar cured, ᵾ ᵾ, $1 00; boned shoulders, ᵾ ᵾ, 9c; do rib sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; do short rib sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; do clear sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; mess pork, ᵾ bbl, $16 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in tubs or buckets, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, in 3 ᵾ caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 ᵾ pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 ᵾ pails, 13½c; refined do, in 10 ᵾ pails, 13½c; ham sausage ᵾ ᵾ, 10c.

BUTTER—There does not seem to be any "let down" in prices of choice butter, which we continue to quote at 42@45c ᵾ ᵾ; medium to good 35@37c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $3 50 ᵾ 100 ᵾ.

BRAN—White navy beans, $2 00@2 50 ᵾ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½ @6½c; fair to good green, 5½@5¾c; fair, 5½@5¾c ᵾ ᵾ.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 25c ᵾ ᵾ.

BASKETS—No 5, $1 50 ᵾ doz; No 3, $3 00 ᵾ doz; No 4, $2 ᵾ doz; No 2, $3 25 ᵾ doz; carpet brooms, $2 ᵾ ᵾ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@3 00.

BRUSHES—Unchanged; 25@30c ᵾ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following figures: 1 ᵾ cans, $2 ᵾ doz at $2 50; ½ do $3; 1 ᵾ do $5 50; 5 ᵾ cans $27; 10 ᵾ box, ᵾ ᵾ, 40c.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note in prices and quote f. o. b. at 15½c, with the usual advance from stores.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is reported quite active, the following choice brands selling freely at quotations: Tomatoes, 2 ᵾ cans, ᵾ doz, $1 50; 3 ᵾ pie peaches, ᵾ doz, $2 00; Winslow's corn, $2 95 @3 00 ᵾ doz; Purgatt sugar corn, $2 75 ᵾ doz; 3 ᵾ tomatoes, ᵾ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 ᵾ peaches, ᵾ doz, $3 50; 2 ᵾ pumpkin, ᵾ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—The market rules very firm at unchanged prices, which are as follows: Prime Ohio Factory 14½@15c to the trade, in small lots; jobbing way 15 @15½c; Country American 13c; Nutting 19c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CORDAGE—@ 10@9 ᵾ ᵾ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 ᵾ bbl; $3 50@4 ᵾ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ᵾ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ᵾ ᵾ.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $3@2 25 ᵾ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement 2@2 25 ᵾ bbl; Rosendale cement, $1 75@2 00; Youghiogeny $1 25@2.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples sales ᵾ ᵾ; pitted peaches 16@16c; halves 14@15c; blackberries 16@16c.

EGGS—The pleasant weather and the scarcity of the times indicate that Eggs must, ere many days, rule lower; still 25@26c ᵾ doz were the ruling rates today.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $16; No 1 mess mackerel $14; No 1 shore mackerel $13; extra No 1 bay mackerel $12; No 1 bay mackerel $11; extra No 2 mackerel $10; No 2 bay mackerels $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring 10@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7 50; large Georges codfish 7½@8; No 1 do 10@9; medium Georges cod $6 50 ᵾ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ᵾ box; No 1 do, ᵾ box.

FLOUR—The close observer of our advertising columns will have seen that the prices of certain brands of western flour have been reduced. We may add that the receipts are large, and at present there is no reason to infer that the prices will advance. We quote as follows: Wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; red winter, $8 00; Minnesota, spring $7 00@ 7 25 ᵾ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ᵾ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—Coffees are reported a shade firmer. The market gives evidence of improvement, though its growth just now is slow. But the pleasant spring weather will infuse new life into it ere many days. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@ 31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38@40c. Roasted coffee—in papers 36c; in bulk 34@c; Java 42@46c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50@81 10 ᵾ lb; Gunpowder 50c @$1 25; Imperial 50@81 ᵾ lb; Japan 50c@$1 ᵾ lb; Oolong 25@50c ᵾ lb; fancy $1 ᵾ lb; Souchong 25@ 85c ᵾ lb.

Sugars—Standard 2x C 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and fluid in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 40@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 6c.

GRAIN—With regard to the grain market we have not a single new feature to report. The receipts of all kinds continue light, but are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We give the following as the ruling rates of the market: Wheat—red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 40@1 70 ᵾ bushel. Oats—sales at $2@2 45 ᵾ bu-shel. Corn—market dull; car 65@67c; sacked 68 @70c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Barley nominally $1 60@ 1 70.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ᵾ lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ᵾ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c ᵾ lb; 1870's 33@40c; 1871's 18 @20c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 ᵾ ton; wagon $22@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 doz, $5.

LARD OIL—Prices have dropped a fraction, and we quote No 1 at 85c per gallon, and No 2 at 62c. Trade demand is moderately active.

ONIONS—Sales at $6@7 ᵾ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows $1 20@1 25, in truck; sold $1 30@1 35 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@ 16c; ducks 12@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ᵾ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 ᵾ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@ 2 00 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@7c ᵾ lb.

RAGS—Sales at 2½@3c ᵾ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 50@3 75; clover $5 75@ 6 00; flaxseed $2 15.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 99c@$1.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was dull one. Prices very uncertain, with a falling off in the demand at most points in the oil regions. The outlook for producers is not a very healthy one just now, but then there is no telling what a day may bring forth. The oil market is like the white man—very uncertain.

CRUDE.

We have to report a dull market. Prices consistently mixed. We are reported the following sales at

PARKER'S.

4,500 bbls United.....	$1 80
1,000 bbls Union.....	1 90

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here has been at a standstill for some time past, so far as prices are concerned, with offers to sell at the works, free on cars, 13½c; in a small way the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia—The market was a quiet one; spot 14½c, March 15a15¼c, April 15¾a16c, May 16¾c, June 17c.

New York—The market favors buyers; 15¼c bid, 15¾a16c asked; March 16¾c.

OIL NEWS.

dull; the receipts are increasing by water. We quote city $1 70, country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 2.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum market remains about slightly as to the being settlement day. On the upper road the market opened at $2 07½ and closed at $2 19¾. The market at Parker's was $2 30 for United, pipe, and $1 90 for Union pipe. The home refined market was 53c in bulk, and 55c in bbls. Benzine $1 59a1 75 for bbl in bulk. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road.....	$2 07½
1,000 bbls upper road.....	2 19¾
1,000 bbls upper road.....	2 18½
1,000 bbls upper road.....	2 15
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....	1 90
4,500 bbls Parkers, Union.....	1 80

NEW YORK, March 2.—Market firm and buyers very light. Crude in bulk 14c. Refined, 15¾c bbl, 15¾a16c asked; March 16a16¾c. Cases 21@22c. Shipping 15¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9c, b, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13@c dried beef, extra sugar cured, ᵾ ᵾ, 16¾c; boned tongues, sugar cured, ᵾ ᵾ, $1 00; boned shoulders, ᵾ ᵾ, 9c; do rib sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; do short rib sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; do clear sides, ᵾ ᵾ, 9¾c; mess pork, ᵾ bbl, $16 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ᵾ ᵾ, 10½c; refined do, in 3 ᵾ caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 ᵾ pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 ᵾ pails, 13½c; refined do, in 10 ᵾ pails, 13½c; ham sausage ᵾ ᵾ, 10c.

BUTTER—There does not seem to be any "let down" in prices of choice butter, which we continue to quote at 42@45c ᵾ ᵾ; medium to good 35@37c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $3 50 ᵾ 100 ᵾ.

BRAN—White navy beans, $2 00@2 50 ᵾ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 5½ @6½c; fair to good green, 5½@5¾c; fair, 5½@5¾c ᵾ ᵾ.

BORAX—Prices unchanged at 25c ᵾ ᵾ.

BASKETS—No 5, $1 50 ᵾ doz; No 3, $3 00 ᵾ doz; No 4, $2 ᵾ doz; No 2, $3 25 ᵾ doz; carpet brooms, $2 ᵾ ᵾ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@3 00.

BRUSHES—Unchanged; 25@30c ᵾ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following figures: 1 ᵾ cans, ᵾ doz at $2 50; ½ do $3; 1 ᵾ do $5 50; 5 ᵾ cans $27; 10 ᵾ box, ᵾ ᵾ, 40c.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note in prices and quote f. o. b. at 15½c, with the usual advance from stores.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is reported quite active, the following choice brands selling freely at quotations: Tomatoes, 2 ᵾ cans, ᵾ doz, $1 50; 3 ᵾ pie peaches, ᵾ doz, $2 00; Winslow's corn, $2 95 @3 00 ᵾ doz; Purgatt sugar corn, $2 75 ᵾ doz; 3 ᵾ tomatoes, ᵾ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 ᵾ peaches, ᵾ doz, $3 50; 2 ᵾ pumpkin, ᵾ doz, $2 50.

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FLOUR—The close observer of our advertising

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

February 28.—There is no improvement in the demand for refined bar iron. Sales continue to be made in round lots from first hands as low as $70. Sales from store are made in the range of our quotations. The market is dull. Boiler plates are a little firmer. Nails are selling fairly at the recent reduction. Pig iron is very quiet, but prices of American are steady. Scotch is nominal.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $25 00a 26 00 per ton, including No. 2 extra at $26@28, and No. 1 at $29@31. We quote Egnitons at $45, Coltness at $49, Charcoal at $50@60.

American and English refined bar iron is selling at $72 50@83 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $88a 92 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 16c, gold, for English, 18c currency, and 14@15c for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 17c gold. Anchors are selling at 8¾c ᵾ lb; chain cable (⅞a2 inches thick), 7a8¾c ᵾ lb; coil chains, 7¾a16c from 3-16 to 1¼ inches. We quote boiler plates at 4¾a5c for flanges, 4¼a 5c for C. No. 1, and 4¼a4½c ᵾ lb for common and tank.—Commercial Bulletin.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

February 28.—The Boston market for domestic fleece does not respond as readily as was expected to the advices from London, and the sales have been only moderate. There is a slight improvement in prices of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, and most of the sales have been at an advance upon recent quotations. There is a speculative feeling, and considerable sales have been made by commission dealers. Most holders are willing to sell at present prices, though here and there one prefers to wait for higher figures. Manufacturers find little encouragement to pay an advance in the present condition of the goods market, and are not anticipating their wants to any considerable extent. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX fleeces 54a57c. In Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces there is little improvement, and prices range from 50a55c.

In pulled wools there is little change. Stocks are light, and prices of choice supers are fully as firm as they were a week ago, sales of eastern having been made at 56c.

California wools are in limited demand, and prices are nominal, except for the small proportion of free fall and spring wools now here.—Commercial Bulletin.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY

easy at 2a4 per cent.

STERLING

dull at $4 83¾ for sixty day, and $4 87 for sight. Customs receipts $557,000.

GOLD

closed at 112¾ after selling at 113¼a112¾. Carrying rates 2-5. Treasury disbursements $219,000. Clearings $22,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

quiet and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881..10½|5 20s, '67.....120¼
5-20s, '62.....117¾|5 20s, '68.....118¾
5-20s, '64.....119¾|New 5s.....115¾
5-20s, '65, new.....119¾|10 40s ex-div.....112¼
5-20s, '65, new.....119¾|Currency '65.....116¾

STATE BONDS

dull and nominal.

Missouri.....95¾|Virginia, old.....34
Tennessee, old.....87|North Carolina, old..28
Tennessee, new.....87|North Carolina, new 18
Virginia, new.....42

STOCKS

opened weak, later became firm, but again fell off and continued weak and feverish until the announcement of an increase of legal tenders, when a firm feeling prevailed and prices advanced moderately, closing steady at a slight reaction from the highest points. The greatest improvement was in Northwest, which advanced from 54¾ to 56. The principal dealings were in Northwest and St. Paul common, Lake Shore; Union Pacific, which was exceptionally firm throughout the day; Wabash, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The market was active and was stimulated in the Treasury's prompt action, which was hailed with joy by operators as a relief from the general dullness which pervaded the market for some time. Sales between 10 and 11 o'clock amounted to 178,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Union Pacific, 22,000 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 9,200 New York Central, 17,500 St. Paul common, 31,000 Lake Shore, 12,500 Northwest common, and 5,500 Ohio.

Canton.....76|St. Paul preferred..69¾
W. U. Telegraph..74¾|Toledo & Wabash..48¾
Quicksilver.....32|Do preferred.....70
Adams Express..95¾|Fort Wayne.....94
Wells, Fargo & Co..75|Terre Haute.....11
American Express..63¾|Do preferred.....30
U. S. Express.....71|Chicago & Alton.....104
Pacific Mail.....34¾|Do preferred.....107
New York Central..104¾|Ohio & Mississippi..31
Erie.....46¾|Cleve., Col. & Cin.....
Do preferred.....73¾|Chi. Burlington & Quincy183¾
Harlem.....130¾|Lake Shore.....89¾
Do preferred.....130|Illinois Central.....96¾
Michigan Central..87|Illinois Central.....103¾
Pittsburgh.....87¾|Union Pacific.....34¾
Northwestern.....57¾|Central Pacific bonds 95¾
Do preferred.....74¾|Union Pacific bonds..84¾
Rock Island.....106¾|Hartford & Erie.....11¾
New Jersey Central..103¾|Delaware & Lack.....110
St. Paul.....42¾|Bankers' Bills.....$4 84¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged, shippers not buying.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1 21¾; No. 2, $1 18¾ spot, $1 21¾ seller April, $1 26 seller May; No. 3, $1 14a1 15. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 56¾a56c cash, seller March 55¾c, 63c seller April, 63¾c seller May. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 43c cash, 44c seller April. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 81c, fresh 82a83c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and $13 85 cash and seller March, $14 30 seller April. Lard dull and nominal, $9 85@c cash. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6c; short ribs 8¾c; clear 8¾c; sold at 7¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 93c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Beeves—Fresh receipts, 3,900 head, making 6,100 for the week, against 5,200 last week; quality good and better, averagely, than for several weeks past. Demand fair and market moderately active at an advance for the week of ¼c; native steers and oxen ranged at $10 00@13 10; Texas $6 25@8 75; the sales included 3 cars prime to extra Ohio steers, 2¼ cwt, $12@13; 2 cars, 3¾ cwt, $11 75a12; 2 cars, 3¾ cwt, $11 75a12; 2 cars, 3¾ cwt, $11 25@12 25; 15 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11@12 50; 8 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11 50a12; 12 cars, 7¾ cwt, $11a11 50; 11 cars, 8 cwt, $10 25@0 75; 2 cars Kentucky steers, 2¾ cwt, $11a12 50; 2 cars Missouri cattle, 5¾ cwt, $10; 2 cars Cherokees, 5¾ cwt, $9 75, and 1 car poor do, 4¾ cwt, $5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 9,200 head, making 14,270 for the week, against 26,400 last week, and 17,000 for and trade slow at 5@8 for ordinary to extra; among the sales were 2 cars Canada sheep, 90 lbs each, $7 50; 1 car, 92 lbs, $6 37; 3 cars Michigan, 95 lbs, $7 75; 1 car, 102 lbs, $8; 2 cars, 80 lbs, $6 25; 3 cars Ohio sheep, 83 lbs, $6; 1 car do, 92 lbs, $7 50; 1 car, 100 lbs, $7 75; 1 car, 105 lbs, $7 87.

Swine—Receipts 6,760 head, making 22,900 for the week, against 38,600 last week. None offered alive; dressed in light demand at $6 62½ 25 for Western, and $7 50a7 87 for city.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 2—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour a shade better and more doing; superfine Western and State $5 80a6 15; extra Ohio $6 30a7 65; St. Louis $6 45a11 00. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat higher and in light supply; No 2 spring $1 48a1 50; No 3 Milwaukee $1 51a1 52; rejected spring $1 40. Rye dull at 80@81 ½. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and unchanged. Oats a shade firmer; mixed Western 59@60c; white Western 62@63c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses, rice and eggs unchanged. Coffee buoyant and higher; ordinary to prime Rio 23¾@24¾c. Turpentine steady at 48c. Pork steady; new mess $16 90. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firmer at 8¾-16a8 9-16c. Lard heavy at 9¼@9½c. Butter firm at 28a40c. Cheese firmer at 11a14¼c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle—Receipts the last forty-eight hours, 3,312 head. Market fairly active and prices steady; sales of fair natives and corn fed Texans at $4 60a4 65; good to choice steers $5a5 50; common stockers $2 50a3 40, closing steady. Shipments 1,600 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,700 head. Market dull, weak and lower; good to extra assorted lots selling at $5 25a5 80, with few sales above the inside price; fair light hogs sold at $4 80a4 90. Shipments 7,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 600 head. Market fairly active and steady at $5 25a5 75 for good to choice.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; western superfine $5 00@5 20. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red $1 53a1 56. Corn in improved demand and firmer at 77a78c. Oats dull at 58a59c. Rye dull and weak at 98a99c. Provisions quiet. Pork $16 00a16 25. Bulk shoulders 6c; sides 7¾a8c. Bacon shoulders 7¾a7¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard 9¼c. Butter firm at 40a44c. Coffee buoyant at 22a26c. Whisky dull at 94c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The jobbing trade is more active, but retailers still hold back. The market for cotton goods less steady, and price concessions and increased discounts are offered on some brands of bleached shirtings; Lonsdale bleached shirtings reduced to 14c. Ottomanes selling freely. Prints in good demand. Dress goods more active. Woolens sluggish, but firm.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour dull; superfine $5 90a6 00 for spring to fancy. Wheat quiet, firm, active, and prices advanced 1@c; No. 2 $1 21¾a1 22; No. 1 do, $1 24¾a1 25. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, spot, 41@c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 57c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1, 79a79½c. Barley active; fall No 2, $1 60.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Cotton easier at 14@c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 70a71c. Oats 50@52c. Provisions quiet and firm. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7½c; clear 8½c. Sugar cured hams 11½a12c. Lard—tierce 9¼c; keg 9¾c. Whisky firm at 89½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 12a14c. Flour quiet at $5 75a6 00. Wheat quiet at $1 30a 1 50. Corn 44a47c. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 93c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle moderately active and a fraction higher on choice; sales of extra State and western steers at $7 25a7 75; fair to good $6 00@7 00; common $5 00a5 50. Sheep unchanged; sales of extra at $6 50a7 75. Hogs firm; sales 5,000 head at $8 50a9 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat less higher; amber Michigan, cash and seller March, $1 47¾, seller April $1 51. Corn a shade higher; high mixed seller April 66¾c, seller May 69¾c, no grade 58c. Oats dull and lower.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Flour inactive, quotations nearly maintained. Wheat dull; red $1 63a 1 65. Rye steady at 95c. Corn dull and lower; 74a75c. Oats have a declining tendency; white 57a 59c; mixed 54a57c. Whisky steady at 91a93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Grain steady and generally firm. Wheat—sales of No 1 red 6c; No 2 red $1 45. Corn—old mixed 67a68c; new 64a65c. Oats—No 1, 49c; No 2, 47c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton, flour and oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 55c. Pork $16 Bacon unchanged. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8c. Lard—no sales.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Wheat quiet; white Canada held at $1 Sold, 8c. Corn quiet at 75c. Barley quiet. Canada held at $2 03.

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Depot, Sageger Barrows, Wareh

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1874.

	Cents.
Austin, Mrs. A. E., Suffield, Conn	2
Boyle, Annie, Sedinsville, Ohio	1
Hagely, George, Baltimore, Md	3
McIntyre, Israel P., West Overton, Pa	3
Kalkse, Jos. S., New York	3
Springer, Jacob, Florence, Iowa	2
Walden, W. A., Pittsburgh, Pa	1

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Homeopathic Dispensary Report.

During February there were issued from the Homeopathic Dispensary 917 prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity. The physician attending also made 120 visits to those who were too sick to come to the Dispensary for treatment. This is the largest report ever shown by this worthy institution. The Dispensary is open from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

Elegant Clothing.

Elsewhere in this morning's COMMERCIAL appears the card of Henry Smith & Sons, merchant tailors, Wylie avenue. They are now receiving their stock of spring goods, embracing all fashionable cloths of the most approved manufacture, which they are prepared to make up in the best style, warranting a perfect fit to every comer. The senior member of the firm has been in business many years, and has an excellent reputation for good work at fair prices, and strictly honorable dealing. Call and see the new goods, even if you do not purchase.

Allegheny City Finances

The report of Controller Brown, of Allegheny, for the month of February shows the following:

Balance in Treasury February 1	$81,807 66
Receipts of February	84,906 37
Total	172,013 03
Expenditures for February	92,060 78
Balance on hand March 1	$79,962 25

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

German Savings	$38,182 89
Allegheny Deposit Bank	40,669 94
Cash in Treasury	54,909 37
Total	$78,962 25

The Cost of the Water Works.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry makes the following approximate total cost of the new water works:

Lands	$ 464,917 52
Machinery	247,550 00
Reservoirs	498,000 00
Pipes	1,407,200 20
Site for engine house and bridge	45,000 00
Salaries three years Mechanical Engineer's Department	28,999 98
Salaries three years in Civil Engineer's Department	60,799 76
Total cost	$3,953,870 36

This is $300,000 under the estimate made by Mr. Laufman, late Water Commissioner.

Allegheny Letter Carriers' Work.

During the month of February, the letter carriers of Allegheny handled the following amount of mail matter:

	DELIVERED.	COLLECTED.
Mail letters	68,065	31,049
Mail postal cards	2,660	2,791
Local letters	5,443	3,008
Local postal cards	1,009	3,396
Registered letters	199	
Papers	39,481	

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

The advertisement of those enterprising dealers, Messrs. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, has a fresh, springlike appearance, and cannot fail to attract the attention of dealers in their line of goods. The stock of hats, caps and straw goods is the largest ever brought to the city, and the selections, in the various departments are such as will commend themselves to discriminating purchasers. Mr. McCord has been half a century in the business, and there is no man more competent than he to form a correct judgment in regard to the wants of the trade. The season has now been fairly inaugurated at this leading house, and the stock will be kept well up, from time to time, to meet the demands of the trade. The retail department is unusually attractive, and our city readers should bear this fact in mind. See the double column advertisement on first page.

Church Dedication.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated on Sunday at Springdale, on the West Penn Road. The building is a frame, thirty-four by fifty feet, finished in substantial style, and will be used chiefly for a country neighborhood. The morning discourse was by Rev. W. Sarver, of the Lutheran church, who came with his congregation, whose house is in the same neighborhood, to worship with Rev. R. Williams and his little flock of Presbyterians have been worshiping during the rain by the kindness of a pleasant exhibition of practical Christian union. The dedicatory services were conducted by Dr. Williams, who preached again in the afternoon. The day was one of the perfect ones, and the congregations were large and attentive. The collections and subscriptions taken up amounted to over $200—sufficient to leave the church out of debt, besides paying their part for the lot and the cost of the new church organ, which was admirably played by Mr. F. A. Winter.

The Monongahela Wharf.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee yesterday afternoon held a regular monthly meeting.

Mr. Carroll in the chair.

The reports of the wharf masters, of receipts and expenditures for February, were read as follows:

RECEIPTS.

North Side	$726 00
South Side	150 00
Total	$876 00

EXPENDITURES.

North Side	$143 33
South Side	88 33

On motion adjourned.

Wall Paper.

Spring is the season, above all others, for brightening up the walls of our dwellings, storerooms, school halls, churches, etc., and no one can go into the house of Mr. W. P. Marshall, is one of the largest and choicest assortments of Wall papers to be found in the city, including French Panels and Tapestries; choice American papers of all grades; and painted tint papers—a new and desirable article, sold only at this house. Mr. Marshall has fitted up an elegant new store, at No. 47 Seventh street (formerly Irwin street) near Liberty, and has every facility for the exhibition of his goods. We direct the special attention of our readers to the new French enamelled paper, which is washable, and superior to the painted or varnished walls, besides being cheaper. Remember the place—Seventh street (formerly Irwin avenue). This location is convenient to most residents in both cities, being accessible from either Liberty or Penn avenue, and only about a square above Library Hall.

Mortuary Reports.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending February 28th, there were 56 deaths in the city, of these 31 were males and 23 females, and all white. Two males and 7 females were married. 27 males and 13 females were single, 3 were widows and 2 were widowers. The causes of death were: 1 of apoplexy; 1 of epidemic, 5; consumption and congestion of the lungs, each 4; capillary, bronchitis, typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough, each 3; cancer, cholera infantum, old age and premature birth, each 2; congestion of the brain, croup, inflammation of the brain, cancer of stomach, convulsions, heart disease, hemorrhage of the bowels, malformation of heart, acute neuralgia, pleuro-pneumonia, synovitis, thrombosis and unknown, each 1. Of the above, two were under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5, 11; 10 to 15, 3; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 7; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, shows that during the past week there were 30 deaths from causes as follows: Consumption, 2; pneumonia, 2; spasms, 2; inflammation, 1; brain fever, 1; pleura pneumonia, 1; apoplexy, 1; puerperal fever, 1; kidney disease, 1; scarlet rash, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; tumor on the liver, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; paralysis, 1; general debility, 1; scarlet fever, 1; scarlatina and fever, 1; scarlatina, 1; gangrene of the lungs, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1.

The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 4; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1. Males, 13; females, 13. Colored, 3; white, 23; total, 26.

A Juvenile Runaway.

The Altoona "Tribune," of Monday, says: Late on Friday night, while policeman Howard was making his accustomed rounds, he dropped in at the railroad company's ticket office, and noticing a lad soundly sleeping on one of the seats, he indulged in a few inquiries concerning him. Learning from the night agent that the boy, who was about fifteen or sixteen years of age, was in possession of considerable money and that he had attempted to purchase a ticket for Pittsburgh (which was not sold to him, owing to the fact that he could not take passage until early the following morning), the policeman awoke him and learned that his name was Charles D. Coffin, and that his home was in Allegheny City. He came to this city on the Philadelphia express on Friday evening, and was in possession of a railway ticket from Irwin's station to Harrisburg, and stated that instead of continuing on his journey to Harrisburg he had stopped off here for the purpose of returning to his home. He had in his possession a pair of new boots, a pair of new pantaloons, etc., and a new pocket book containing $68 25. He was a bright and pleasant little fellow, and after he had a watch and chain which he had purchased before leaving home. His story was to the effect that the money rightfully belonged to him, and that he had been engaged in its accumulation for a number of years. Recently he secured possession of it for the purpose of placing it in the Savings Institution, but instead of so doing determined to use it in making a trip to the State Capital with the result as above stated. Learning that he was a son of Mr. W. G. Coffin, residing at No. 30 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., policeman Howard telegraphed to his father the circumstances as detailed, to which a reply was received stating that he would come for the boy. Yesterday Mr. Coffin arrived in this city, corroborated the boy's statement, and took him home again on the Pacific express train.

A Question to be Answered.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Shall the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny City during the current month, or shall it f unds stop its operations? The citizens of Allegheny must decide the matter.

The managers are sometimes at a loss as to how to act with actual and positive suffering. One instance out of the scores we meet with will answer the question. In the beginning of this winter, a pretty poor faced little Irish woman made supplication for help, as her husband was out of work. A little aid was given her. Soon afterward her husband got employment, but in a few days was terribly burned. His friends took him to Pittsburgh to nurse him. Her baby was born, and when this woman was left again she was thin and weak looking, and her baby, a puny, little, old-faced child. The manager, in speaking of the case, remarked "that woman ought to have had a healthy baby." Men and women of Allegheny, from whom, in pleasant homes, sit down to tables laden with wholesome, nourishing food can you guess why that poor, little baby, without disease—was so puny, and although plump, as it should be? I can tell you. Mother and child were starved! Many of the people of the city are receiving a little help from the overseers, generally in money, and it usually has to be paid for rent. Very few landlords dress one up for the other day. The tenants are very poor, and he not only remitted the rent, but kept each family supplied.

During December and January we dispensed more provisions than ever before, not only coal and clothing but food. In these two months we have not been able to more than for the five months of last winter, during which we visited and relieved. Only last Wednesday was money enough handed in to pay our January bills, and consequently during the first three weeks of February we were only allowed to give coal, except in very extreme cases. We know that many of you have given, and given liberally. Now, have any of you felt cold or hungry? more? We trust that when our managers call upon you you will not only accord them the courteous welcome they scarcely never fail to receive, but that many a ten, twenty and fifty dollar note will be handed to them, which might otherwise be spent more selfishly.

Donations may also be sent to the President, Miss Mary Heron, 67 Union avenue, to the Vice President, Mrs. F. H. Brunot, 89 Stockton avenue, or to the Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Irwin avenue, above Western avenue.

THE PRAYING CRUSADERS.

THE LADIES' MEETING OF YESTERDAY.

A Permanent Organization Effected and Officers Elected.

Speeches of the Ladies and Clergymen.

The Proceedings of the Meeting—Names of the Officers Elected—Communications Received—An Enthusiastic Admirer of the Cause Offers the Ball—One Thousand Dollars Offered to the Support of the Movement.

According to announcement at half-past two o'clock yesterday another meeting of the Ladies Temperance League was held in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth street. Owing to a misunderstanding of the time and place of the meeting only a fair audience had assembled in the room at the time appointed. Many ladies were led to believe that the meeting was to be held at the Temperance Alliance room's, and others thought that three o'clock instead of half-past two was the time appointed. By three, however, the room was filled and before the services were ended it was compelled to stand during the progress of the meeting. The exercises were far more interesting and enthusiastic then those of any former meeting, showing that the cause is daily gaining more support among the ladies of the two cities, and is rapidly winning the approbation of numbers of gentlemen, who were heretofore either opposed to the movement, or indifferent concerning it.

The call for the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Dermitt, President pro tem., by reading a portion of the first chapter of Genesis and the first chapter of Isaiah, and followed with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Hill, and approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Hill presented the following report from the Executive Committee:

We have, in part, a programme for permanent organization, as follows:

President—Mrs. Rev. Samuel Collins.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Allegheny; Mrs. Pindley, Torrence Station; Mrs. Dr. Sterrett, Mrs. H. D. McGaw, Wilkins; Rev. Mrs. Milligan, Mrs Linford, Allegheny; Mrs. W. W. Greer, Hulton; Mrs. John B. Livingston, Mrs. Morgan, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. J. K. Smiley, of Allegheny City; Mrs. Martha Woods, Mrs. A. J. Carnagey, Miss Lizzie Crooks, Mrs. George Finley, Miss A. Hiller, Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Miss Ellen B. Beeson.

We would say that we have not yet decided upon a person for Corresponding Secretary or Treasurer.

On motion the report was received, and the ladies named were elected permanent President and Vice President of the organization.

The retiring President, Rev. Mr. Dermitt, on leaving the chair, said he congratulated the ladies on the officers they had selected. He spoke sometime, encouraging the ladies in the great work they had undertaken. They had proved themselves equal to the task, their efforts would be crowned with success. Victory in this crusade was certain to be ultimately attained. Take courage, oh ye women of America, take courage, for He who has been listening to the prayers and the stalwarts children is with you! He is now listening to your cry, and He will help you. And, although you may have had heretofore but poor success in this temperance work He who led the hosts of Israel, will be with you, and lead you to victory. And God will give this world purified and and said to his own divine Son[illegible] bought it, With the help of His word and by this work of the women. With the help of God, men who have been heretofore lukewarm will become interested in your movement and will lend you their aid. The pulpit and the press will gradually move over towards you, will gradually move over towards this grand movement, and when they take this stand the public mind will gradually look with favor upon your movement. And the sentiment will then be so changed that instead of having cold water thrown on the movement it will be sustained on every hand. He returned his sincere thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him in asking him to so long preside over their meetings.

At the conclusion of his remarks Rev. Mr. Dermitt invited Mrs. Collins, the President elect, to enter upon the duties of the presiding officer.

Mrs. Collins came forward and said that she was not in the habit of making speeches. All she had to say was that she had accepted the position from a sense of duty, and nothing else, and that she was confident God would aid them in their work.

Mrs. Hill moved that the name of Mrs. A. Haller be added to the list of Vice Presidents, stating that her name had been overlooked when the list was read. Motion carried.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Secretary then read the following communications, the first two of which were received and ordered to be recorded on the minutes:

To the ladies of Pittsburgh engaged in the glorious work of laboring in the cause of temperance.

DEAR SISTERS—In your noble work, our sympathies in our earnest prayers are with you God grant, that through your efforts the friends, of humanity may be aroused to a sense of their duty to pray and labor with you, and may the glorious anthem of victory soon sound, and our beloved land be free from the terrible curse of intemperance.

H. D. NICHOLSON,
A. M. GILLESPIE,
GEO. J. BUSH.

Committee of "Ewing Star Temple," No. 59, of True Templars of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHENY, March 1st, 1874.

At a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of Sandusky street, Baptist church, held this afternoon, it was resolved, that being deeply impressed with the growing magnitude of the terrible evils of intemperance we tender the Woman's Temperance Society our earnest sympathy and prayerful cooperation.

MISS ANNIE DAY, Secretary.
MARCH 2d, 1874.

To the ladies of this meeting:

Before we can work effectually in this good cause we should begin by having the law made to protect [illegible] upon the Constitution women of Pennsylvania, in their respective congregations, to their pastors, and organize temperance societies, and to appeal to all men who profess and call themselves Christians to firmly refuse to vote for any candidates for the State Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for a law to prohibit the sale of the manifold sufferings brought upon them by the manufacture and traffic in spirituous liquors, and that a committee be appointed by the President of this meeting for the purpose of devising a proper organization of the women of this county, and of drafting an address to them in reference to their duties upon this all important question.

Resolved, That if we cannot vote we can pray and use our influence—and that those who can do all this and not pray for the success of the cause, do not responsibility to God and their country. A little aid was given her. Soon afterward her husband got employment, but in a few days was terribly burned. His friends took him to Pittsburgh to nurse him. Her baby was born, and when this woman was left again she was thin and weak looking, and her baby, a puny, little, old-faced child. The manager, in speaking of the case, remarked "that woman ought to have had a healthy baby." Men and women of Allegheny, from whom, in pleasant homes, sit down to tables laden with wholesome, nourishing food can you guess why that poor, little baby, without disease—was so puny, and although plump, as it should be? I can tell you. Mother and child were starved! Many of the people of the city are receiving a little help from the overseers, generally in money, and it usually has to be paid for rent. Very few landlords dress one up for the other day. The tenants are very poor, and he not only remitted the rent, but kept each family supplied.

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Mr. Dermitt, the audience joining in the chorus of "Glory, glory hallelujah,"

with great effect, and at the conclusion of the singing a vote of thanks was returned to Dr. Hunter for composing the song.

A letter of congratulation and encouragement from W. J. Shuey, at Dayton, O., to the ladies of Pittsburgh, was read.

Miss Haller suggested that a meeting be held in Rev. Mr. Ellis, church corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue on Tuesday evening next, in compliance with a request made by a lady during the meeting, and it was understood that a meeting would be held there and then.

"Guide me thou oh great Jehovah" was then read by Rev. Mr. Dermitt and sung by the audience and a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Davidson of East Liberty.

After singing the "Praise of God from whom all blessings flow" the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Davidson and the meeting adjourned.

CITY SURVEYS.

Important Business—Plans and Grades.

A regular meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Aull, Chairman.

Mr. Glass from the sub-committee on Fifth avenue and Forbes street, reported recommending a fill of two feet, at Brady and Forbes streets, with a grade on Forbes street of 5.38 feet per hundred, rising from Brady to Seneca street. The committee failed to agree upon a grade for Fifth avenue.

Ordered to be filed and further action postponed until a special meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon the inst. at the Commissioners on Forbes street and others interested.

The plan of F. E. Schenck, of lots in the Fourteenth ward, was signated. Many ladies were led to believe that the meeting was to be held at the Temperance Alliance room's, and others thought that three o'clock instead of half-past two was the time appointed. By three, however, the room was filled and before the services were ended it was compelled to stand during the progress of the meeting. The exercises were far more interesting and enthusiastic then those of any former meeting, showing that the cause is daily gaining more support among the ladies of the two cities, and is rapidly winning the approbation of numbers of gentlemen, who were heretofore either opposed to the movement, or indifferent concerning it.

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Resolved, That if we cannot vote we can pray and use our influence—and that those who can do all this and not pray for the success of the cause, do not responsibility to God and their country.

Mrs. C. C. FOSTER.

Mrs. Hill said she would say amen to that with all her heart, when a lady arose and said that the motion and said, if they start out with the watchword of God and country she thought they had better let politics alone. Heretofore appeals to men and law have not been successful. Our appeal now is to a higher power. We have appealed to our Legislature and courts, and have failed. She thought we start out wrong if we commence with politics. She was not in favor of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Van Horn thought they should go forward in the strength of the Lord of Hosts; He is our Captain, and will lead us to victory. Concerning the anti-saloon election, she stated that they had been woefully deceived by the men. Many who professed to be temperance men were afraid their business might suffer loss if they should vote in favor of the temperance cause, and therefore voted against Local Option. She felt that the women should now arise up in a mass and go forward. The speaker alluded to the Crusade movement in Ireland, and asked that God might save us from such legislation as [illegible] breathe were reeking with the fumes of liquors.

MISS HALLER'S OPINION.

Miss Haller then told of the encouragement she had taken from meeting so many of the ladies present and anxious to take part in the movement. She said she knew that the ladies would meet with great opposition to the movement. Many of the ministers were afraid to speak a good man told me yesterday that he did not wish to be seen talking about the saloons and praying; he did not wish to see me doing so. While I reverence this good man, I do not feel that way. I am pledged to the temperance cause and will do my duty in whatever I may find it to consist. Money seems to rule the action of the men. They do not consider that they are all one time ruining souls while they are making their money in this way. But let us not be discouraged, for their is One who is just and who will aid us in our battles against this terrible evil.

The Rev. Mr. Butts was then called upon, but stated that he was not disposed to make any address. His sympathy, however, was with the movement and he would do all he could to aid the work. His church, the Smithfield street M. E. church, was open for the ladies whenever they should desire to hold meetings there.

TIME AND PLACES OF FUTURE MEETINGS.

The Rev. Mr. Dermitt moved that the next meeting be held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth street, on Thursday next at 2:30 P. M. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dermitt, the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, was designated as the place for holding a following meeting on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Hill stated that the ladies were as yet raw troops in this work, and she hoped the old and sympathy of the pastors of the two cities, she thought it advisable to call upon them and have them commit themselves before the next meeting. And she would therefore call on Rev. Mr. Squires, who had expressed his sympathy and the movement, and his hope for its ultimate success.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW TO BE REPEALED.

The Rev. Dr. G. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, was announced in the audience, and called upon by the President to make some remarks. He said he had just come from Harrisburg, where he had been doing lobby work (not a very honorable work). He knew that everything had been arranged at Harrisburg so that the local option law would be repealed. I speak that "which I do know." Your temperance committee from Allegheny county informed me that things were so arranged by the Legislature, and the intemperate people of the State owed it to themselves for matters being thus. While they have been sitting in silence and idleness the liquor men have been at work.

Valley, Dr. Milligan was then called upon, and [illegible] sympathy is with the ladies in this movement. I feel that you can exert a great power by [illegible] and I would say to bring this influence to bear upon the Legislature. He knew and [illegible] the cause and would succeed in the work. [illegible] more he felt that they were unable to cope with the combinations. When he looked at the political machinery, her mind was lost in amazement. She felt that they should look to God for aid in this work and not to politicians.

The Rev. Mr. Dermitt said that it had been suggested to him that the Temperance Stock Company, of which any person could become a member by the payment of one dollar, and moved "that such a company be inaugurated."

WILLING TO BAIL THE FIRST LADY ARRESTED.

A gentleman occupying a back seat, at this stage of the meeting, arose and said that he was not very wealthy, but that he would pledge himself to bail one lady at least, if any should be arrested, and also to pay her fine if she should be fined. When the President asked the gentleman's name, he gave it as John J. Moore.

A discussion arose upon the expedience of raising this stock company. Some of the ladies maintained that money was not wanted by those who were anxious to perform the duty.

An earnest speech was then made by Mrs. Hill, in which she depicted her sufferings from the drunkenness of her father. She said that those who are constantly violating the law themselves, by selling liquor to minors, by selling it on Sunday, and to intoxicated persons, were pretty persons to talk of instituting legal proceedings against a party of innocent women.

Mrs. Figley, of Hazelwood, then arose and stated that her sympathies were with this movement. She told her of personal sufferings. She said her husband, once a noble and good man, was now addicted to drinking, and stated that she had even left him in a saloon drunk when she came to this meeting. Her speech had a great influence upon the audience, and scarcely a word was spoken during the faces of many ladies present.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PLEDGED TO THE MOVEMENT.

The President then stated that she had received reliable information that a wealthy gentleman, residing not far from the city, had pledged himself to give one thousand dollars to this movement provided the money were needed and could be used with good effect.

A song, composed by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Hunter, of the "Christian Advocate," was then sung by Rev.

OUR STREETS.

Important Meeting of the Committee.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Mr. Adams in the chair.

THE MONTHLY PAY ROLL.

The following pay rolls for the month of February were presented but no action taken:

First street district	$766 11
Second street district	638 83
Third street district	614 21
Fifth street district	691 95
Sixth street district	625 64
Seventh street district	531 55
Contractors	3,859 78
Engineers	1,564 39
Total	$7,798 39

City Clerk Morrow reported the action of the Survey Committee, (reported elsewhere), in appointing a sub-committee to consider, with a like committee from this (Street) committee the subject of street and sewer assessments, and to report a plan therefor. The report was accepted and a committee appointed as follows: Messrs. Fox, Weisser and Rafferty.

The petition of Mrs. M. A. Daley for grading of Hill street, was referred to the City Attorney.

The petition of A. Fidiger for removal of railroad turn table on Fourth avenue below Market street, was referred to Superintendent Arbuckle, reserving to a sub-committee in conjunction with the Attorney.

The petition for and remonstrance against the opening of Arch street were referred to the Council Committee already appointed on this street.

A petition for the opening of Chestnut street, Thirty-fourth ward, was laid over.

STREET AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.

Referred to sub-committees for examination and report: Petition for and remonstrance against the construction of main sewer on Twenty-third street from Sidney street to the Monongahela river; South Side; petition for paving and grading that part of Carson street from Thirty-fourth street eastward to city line; petition Pan Handle Railroad Company to use temporarily a portion of Try street while tunnel is being repaired; petition of Dr. J. L. Reed for damages occasioned by building a sewer through his property Thirteenth ward; of Joseph Horne & Co for $181 04, and A. G. Cubbages, $124 70 on account of damages occurring by front of water pipe in the Diamond; petitions for the removal of the gates on Brownsville avenue, Twenty seventh ward and on Washington pike Thirty-fifth ward; petition for sewer on Center street from Forty-fourth to Forty-eight, streets sewer, on Twenty-ninth ward; ordinance for a sewer on Forty-seventh street.

The following assessments were presented: For grading of Wilkins avenue, grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-fourth street, South Side; grading, paving and curbing of Vine Street construction of North Avenue board walk. The committee did not take action upon them.

ORDINANCES TO BE PREPARED.

Ordinances were ordered to be prepared as follows: For opening of Carson street to city line, eastward; board walk on Jones avenue, Thirteenth ward; grading and paving of Main street, Sixth ward; uniform grade on Forty-second street, from Butler street to Penn avenue; twenty-three slope sewer on Yards aley, from Pine to Josephine street, South Side; change of name of Laurel avenue to Swing avenue, and opening of same; Swing avenue to Elm street; opening, grading and paving of Linden street.

THE ALLEGHENY RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Mr. Jeremy called up the ordinance repealing an ordinance granting the Manchester Passenger R. R. Co., the right of way over Sixth street and its approaches, and the ordinance was passed finally.

Mr. Seibert, resolution instructing the city engineer to have prepared plans and specifications for same at once and taken off the hands of the contractors. Carried.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioners of the Third district to place electric lights on the square and corner of Penn avenue and Wood street.

Mr. West, resolution providing for a sub-committee to locate a sewer on the South Side between Twenty-eighth and thirtieth streets. Carried.

The subject of street crossings was discussed at length, but owing to the scarcity of feeping with in the appropriation the committee laid on the table petitions therefor.

The sub-committee on Alexander street, Thirty-sixth ward, paved under an ordinance of the late Temperanceville borough Council, recommended that it be taken off the hands of the contractor and paid for. Accepted and recommendation adopted.

Adjourned to meet this evening for the transaction of business deferred.

OUR POLICE.

Meeting of the Committee—Discussion Over Bills — Questions of Law Decided.

The Police Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last evening, Mr. Duff in the chair.

BILLS OFFERED.

A large number of bills were acted upon, and those of Aldermen of outside wards, for rent of offices and for hire of rooms for meals furnished prisoners at the Central station, caused considerable discussion.

Several members objected to the Alderman's bills for the reason that the expense was unnecessary and without authority. The bills were ordered to be paid upon reductions named and with the understanding that hereafter no such bills will be recognized unless under contract made by the sub-committee.

In regard to the bills for meals, forty cents each objections were made that the price was too high. As the committee had no authority to act upon the bills were ordered to be paid, but bids are to be called for.

A bill amounting to $7, for baronche used by officers on the night of the arrest of John Ross, excited considerable discussion and the matter discussion was referred to the Water Committee.

NO PAY WHILE OFF DUTY.

The City Attorney, at the solicitation of the committee, gave an opinion as to the right or power of the committee to pay officers Egan and Goe while off duty. As to the first, the Attorney decided that under the ordinance Mr. Egan could not be paid. As to the latter, the Attorney submitted the case to committee, as to whether they believed that the sickness of the officer was caused by exposure while on duty.

After considerable discussion the committee decided adversely to the claim of the officer. The facts in these cases are well known.

At the request of the committee the Attorney gave an opinion upon the question whether the salary of the City Physician can be legally raised at this time. The Physician now gets $1,200 per year.

Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger R. W.

Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger R. W., 5,000 feet of track $1,000.

On motion adjourned till Thursday next at 10 A. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Mellon, Presiding.

The argument in the case of G. Stoy vs. C. L. Magee—being an application for an injunction to restrain the collection of a mercantile tax—was continued this morning.

The cases of J. T. Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings bank, for use of G. W. Fuller vs. A. F. Baum, and the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, for use of same, vs. same defendants, and the National Bank of Commerce, for the use of Fuller vs. A. F. Baum, were taken up and are on trial before His Honor Judge White. These are actions against Mr. Baum as indorser of sundry promissory notes.

In the case of Adam Weise vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., the jury found for the plaintiff $3,351 41, being the amount of the judgment of the Alderman. Defendants' counsel moved for a new trial.

The first case taken up by Judge Honor Judge Kirkpatrick, was that of J. S. H. Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, garnishee of Calvin Adams. This is an execution attachment, No. 487, January term, 1873, for $2,614. The counsel for Moorhead and others elected, she stated that they had been woefully deceived by the men. Many who professed to be temperance men were afraid their business might suffer loss if they should vote in favor of the temperance cause, and therefore voted against Local Option. She felt that the women should now arise up in a mass and go forward. The speaker alluded to the Crusade movement in Ireland, and asked that God might save us from such legislation as [illegible] breathe were reeking with the fumes of liquors.

MISS HALLER'S OPINION.

Miss Haller then told of the encouragement she had taken from meeting so many of the ladies present and anxious to take part in the movement. She said she knew that the ladies would meet with great opposition to the movement. Many of the ministers were afraid to speak a good man told me yesterday that he did not wish to be seen talking about the saloons and praying; he did not wish to see me doing so. While I reverence this good man, I do not feel that way. I am pledged to the temperance cause and will do my duty in whatever I may find it to consist. Money seems to rule the action of the men. They do not consider that they are all one time ruining souls while they are making their money in this way. But let us not be discouraged, for their is One who is just and who will aid us in our battles against this terrible evil.

The Rev. Mr. Butts was then called upon, but stated that he was not disposed to make any address. His sympathy, however, was with the movement and he would do all he could to aid the work. His church, the Smithfield street M. E. church, was open for the ladies whenever they should desire to hold meetings there.

TIME AND PLACES OF FUTURE MEETINGS.

The Rev. Mr. Dermitt moved that the next meeting be held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth street, on Thursday next at 2:30 P. M. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Dermitt, the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, was designated as the place for holding a following meeting on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Hill stated that the ladies were as yet raw troops in this work, and she hoped the old and sympathy of the pastors of the two cities, she thought it advisable to call upon them and have them commit themselves before the next meeting. And she would therefore call on Rev. Mr. Squires, who had expressed his sympathy and the movement, and his hope for its ultimate success.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW TO BE REPEALED.

The Rev. Dr. G. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, was announced in the audience, and called upon by the President to make some remarks. He said he had just come from Harrisburg, where he had been doing lobby work (not a very honorable work). He knew that everything had been arranged at Harrisburg so that the local option law would be repealed